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Our Ottawa Letter

\$60,000,000 of supplies rushed through in two days—Half a million for Washington Legation—Public expenditures of \$234,934,632 voted and 308 bills passed during session
By TOM WAYLING

OTTAWA, April 20.—Because Easter was in sight and the Easter eggs at home were calling, the Dominion parliament made a rabbit's nest of the public purse in the last few days of the session, and scattered golden eggs around to the tune of \$60,000,000 in two days. The House prorogued on Good Friday's eve and marked its finish with a hot cross bun.

In the final day of the spending jamboree, the chairman of the committee of supply got writer's cramp and cross-eyes putting his O.K. to the estimates. At times half a dozen items would be hurried through without a pause for breath, the only drawback being that the chairman's carried—carried—carried was in words of two syllables instead of one. When the rules of the House are amended it is possible that business may be speeded up by saying "pass" instead of carried.

The only brakes put upon the hectic hurry was supplied by the western members. They couldn't get home for Easter, and they didn't see why there should be such a frantic rush anyway. There was no reason why the members could not return after Easter, and several times they stopped the proceedings to discuss at length some item which they questioned. But the old party members, like a squally wind in March, said, "hurry—hurry—hurry" and the dance of the deficits went on.

\$500,000 for Washington Legation

One item which brought the opposition to its feet was the half-million dollar vote for the Washington legation. This item had also been criticized within the confines of the Liberal caucus, and the Saskatchewan Liberals particularly put up a strong protest. The prime minister was able to convince them and the other western members, however, that the deal was sound business, and so they assented. It was shown that within 20 years the building would be paid for by an annual expenditure no greater than annual rent would be paid. This was largely due to the fact that foreign embassies and legations in Washington are relieved of all taxes. Thus Canada by owning her own building stands to save about \$10,000 in taxes, which would otherwise be included in whatever rent she would pay. Nor did the government "go it blind" in the purchase. Hon. J. A. Elliott, the minister of public works, accompanied by his deputy and the chief architect, went to Washington and made an investigation on their own account. It is understood that Mr. Elliott was able to get about \$60,000 knocked off the original price, and appraisers engaged to value the purchase opined that the building was a bargain at the price.

Public Expenditures \$234,934,632

Taking the session by and large, it managed to vote about \$234,934,632 for public expenditures. It added 308 new chapters to the statutes of Canada, agreed to disagree about the Imperial Conference and declined to make the speaker's secretary a permanent civil servant, because she was a married woman whose husband already had a government job.

Incidentally out of the 308 bills, 196 were of the divorce variety, bringing this year's grist of the parliamentary mill to the highest numerical stage yet. The previous record was 225. The Senate Divorce Committee which has been working double shift with no vacations or adjournment, decided it was fed up, and Hon. W. B. Willoughby, chairman of the committee, introduced a bill into the Senate providing a divorce court for Ontario. As Ontario provided the vast majority of the divorce cases, especially Toronto the good, the elder statesmen thought it about time to ship back the laundry

and let them wash their own dirty linen. The bill passed the Senate, but arrived in the House too late for discussion and was passed over until next year.

Besco Wants More Pap

The maritime provinces ended the session peacefully sucking the pacifier handed to them by the Dominion parliament. To the last the British Empire Steel Company, through its friends, pleaded to be further pap-fed, but parliament turned a deaf ear. In the closing days of the session, the maritime Conservatives rose like little men and thanked the government for its kindness to the provinces down by the sea, all of them but Col. Cantley and two other friends of Besco. Col. Cantley read a long brief of complaint, which he declared to be his own composition, but which throughout carried the pronoun "we" instead of "I". The other maritime righters dissociated themselves from Col. Cantley and his lament.

A new era is expected to dawn with respect to soldiers' pensions. As a result a full dress debate on the question parliament indicated definitely that compassion, not cold justice, was to rule in the treatment of men who were disabled as a result of war service. The act itself was not widened save in two respects, but a broader interpretation is to be given to its terms. Hon. Dr. King, minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, announced the calling of a conference of tuberculosis specialists, to revise the act in this respect. In addition the 150 or more recommendations from soldiers' organizations will be considered this year, and new legis-



Hon. R. A. Hoey

Mr. Hoey, formerly M.L. for Springfield, has been sworn in as minister of education in the Bracken government. He will contest the constituency of St. Clements in the forthcoming election.

lation if necessary introduced next year. The two amendments to the act this year are the extension of the time within which application for pension may be made, and the re-opening of a case where the soldier can furnish new evidence as to his disability. In the Senate, Sir George Foster sounded a note of warning, pointing to the Civil War pensions of the United States, which 60 years after the war had increased from the original \$34,000,000 annually to \$129,000,000.

Grain Act Amended

The amendments to The Grain Act which perished in the parliamentary explosion in 1926, were re-introduced and sailed through the House on friendly breezes. The Senate which held it over the caldron before it exploded last session, again started a spasmodic filibuster, but without success, and the bill finally passed. The usual grain exchange lobby arrived on the scene, but its influence was nil. The Old Age Pensions Bill also passed both Houses.

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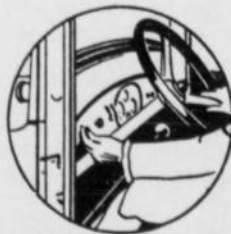
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Discuss Hog Grading

The conference called by Hon. Mr. Motherwell to consider the proposal of the packers to discontinue the 10 per cent. premium on select hogs resulted in a compromise which is embodied in the following resolutions:

"Resolved that subject to an agreement being reached regarding a fixed differential, the prices paid for select bacon and thick smooth hogs shall be set on the basis of this differential and both prices shall be published daily; said differential to be fixed by a committee from time to time.

"Resolved that the committee to fix the differential from time to time shall be the joint swine committee of Canada, and further resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture be asked to name one representative from the East and one from the West to be added to the joint swine committee."

"Resolved that the initial fixed differential between select and smooth grade shall be one-half cent. per pound."

Conference Well Attended

The conference, which started on Friday, April 22, was well attended by a representative delegation of producers, packers and government officials. Dr. Grisdale, who presided at the 1921 conference, which formulated the first hog grading regulations, again held the chair. J. H. Tapley, general manager for Swift's, and president of the Canadian Council of Packers, introduced the subject, and called on S. E. Todd, secretary for the packers, to read the memorandum sent by that organization to the federal minister of agriculture and later incorporated into Hansard, the substance of which was published in the last issue of The Guide.

The first speaker for the producers' point of view was Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, who made it quite clear that as far as he was concerned, he would have to be very definitely shown that there was a real need for doing away with the 10 per cent. premium before he could be induced to assent to it.

Producers Divided

The first day's discussions showed a wide disparity between the viewpoints of eastern and western producers. The hog men of Ontario wanted select quoted as the basic grade, and were willing to concede a fluctuating differential between selects and thick smooths. The western men stuck for a definite premium and also held out for thick smooths as the basic grade. No headway was made in reconciling these two viewpoints on the first day, and indeed, the second day drifted toward deadlock as it was apparent the packer's would not continue the present arrangement.

The first resolution quoted above was an amendment to a resolution moved by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., for Peace River, "that this meeting favor a retention of the 10 per cent. premium." The amendment was carried by a vote of 33 to 7, and was accepted by both sides as a workable compromise. The joint swine committee which is to fix the new differential in accordance with the second resolution will consist of one representative each from both eastern and western livestock unions, one representative from the Quebec Hog Breeders' Association, more specifically representing the French-speaking element; two representatives from the Dominion Livestock Branch, and the secretary of the packers' council.

Broaden Swine Committee

Messrs. Kennedy and Gardiner, Progressive members of the Dominion House from Alberta, and Messrs. J. Morrison and H. A. Gilroy, representing the U.F.O. and the U.F.O. co-operating livestock organization, seemed to feel that the eastern and western livestock unions did not sufficiently represent the producers, so it was decided to ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as representing the producers of a number of provinces of Canada, to appoint additional members. A motion to take immediate steps taken to standardize and stamp the basic pork products, including breakfast bacon, back bacon and hams, was lost.

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The Political Situation in Britain

Baldwin government rapidly losing confidence of people—Labor party hopeful of return to power—Liberals becoming again united under Lloyd George—New land policies advocated

By J. A. STEVENSON

PROSPERITY always begets dullness in a nation's politics, and Britain today is not afflicted with either of these conditions. The upheaval of the Great War left her confronted with a series of baffling problems, economic, political and social, and solutions for many of them have yet to be found. It has been justly said that in contrast to the United States and the dominions too large a proportion of the first rate brains of Britain has been applied to politics and too little to industry and commerce, but one result of this state of affairs is a very high state of political education and a tendency to judge the performances of governments and politicians upon their merits and visit their delinquencies and errors with swift punishment. Today among the mass of the electorate there exists a detachment from partisan ties and an independence of judgment on a scale which is unknown upon this continent, and, as fluctuations of public opinion find ready expression at by-elections and by other methods, the policy of governments is much more responsive to the popular will than in any other country in the world. In three short years since the war no less than three governments were turned out of office, and now another seems headed for the same fate.

Losing Faith in Baldwin Government

In the autumn of 1924, the British people unexpectedly installed in office with a very formidable parliamentary majority the Conservative party, whose administrations it had condemned one short year before, and Stanley Baldwin was given a second chance of proving his mettle. It is true that the huge Conservative majority was not a true reflection of public opinion, and that the Tory vote was substantially smaller than the aggregate vote secured by the Labor and Liberal parties. But under the existing electoral system the result was decisive and the country was prepared to give the Conservative party another chance.

The government, formed by Mr. Baldwin was a decided improvement upon his first cabinet, inasmuch as it contained a number of able men like Lord Birkenhead, Winston Churchill and Sir Austen Chamberlain, who had stood aloof in 1922, but it also embraced a troop of notorious mediocrities whose only qualification for cabinet rank was long party service or social position. Its main strength lay in its

leader, Premier Baldwin, who had contrived in a few years to win a real hold upon the affections of the British people, and was trusted everywhere as an honest politician who was by no means a "diehard" Tory, and was likely to give progressive guidance to his party.

Nearly two and a half years have now elapsed since the Conservatives came back to office, and their record of accomplishment is so meagre that what were at first subdued murmurs of criticism are now giving place to a swelling tide of discontent. For more than a year the British people kept an open mind about the Baldwin government and were willing to make every allowance for its difficulties, largely because they trusted Mr. Baldwin, but now that they have seen one blunder after another committed and reactionary tendencies being allowed free play, they are manifesting open signs of displeasure with their existing rulers. Mr. Baldwin makes admirable speeches, and is apparently quite sincere in his desire to follow progressive paths and secure industrial peace, but his "diehard" followers have always been able to prevent him translating his principles into practice, and he has gradually contrived to solidify the whole trades union world against his party.

Amazing Ineptitude

The Baldwin government showed an amazing ineptitude during the coal crisis, and were only saved from complete discredit by the blundering stupidities of the miners' leaders. It showed notorious partiality to the mine-owners, and the settlement which was eventually achieved by the capitulation of the miners left a sense of grievance in the minds of the whole working class. The government is intensifying this feeling of grievance by legislation which is planned for the purpose of curbing the political activities of the trades unions, and the Labor leaders are positively rejoicing at its appearance.

In the field of foreign policy, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the foreign secretary, has pursued a reasonably liberal

course in Europe, and deserves some credit for the policy of conciliation which is embodied in the Locarno treaties. He has also been a staunch supporter of the League of Nations, and has done his best to extend its usefulness. But he is not a man of first-rate ability, and the futile and foolish policy, which he countenanced at an early stage in China, has had most disastrous results; lately he has been taking a wiser line, but the mischief has been done and the damage to British interests in the Far East has been enormous.

A Barren Record

The Imperial Conference was singularly unproductive of either good or evil, and the only constructive effort of major importance for which the Baldwin government can claim credit is the legislation which has wrought a drastic reorganization of the electric power industry of Great Britain; it has forced a consolidation of the smaller companies into large territorial units and placed the whole lot under the control of a commission headed by Sir Andrew Duncan, the chief author of the report upon the grievances of the maritime provinces. A number of urgent problems like the reform of the House of Lords have been completely shelved, and the government is now facing a fierce feminist agitation through its failure to implement pledges that before another election took place women, who cannot now vote until they are 30 years of age, would be placed on terms of equality with the male sex who can vote as soon as they are 21.

[Since this was written Premier Baldwin has announced that this pledge will be fulfilled at the next session of parliament.—Editor]

The Baldwin government, therefore, finds itself surrounded by a multitude of critics of whom some of the severest belong to its own party, and every by-election brings fresh evidence of its unpopularity. Within the last year it has not held a single seat where the opposing forces had a fighting chance, and some of the defeats which have

befallen its candidates have been overwhelming.

The latest disaster took place in the Stourbridge seat, which lies next to Mr. Baldwin's own seat in Worcestershire. In this by-election the Labor candidate headed the poll by some 3,000 votes, whereas, he had been nearly 2,000 behind the Conservative in 1924. A Liberal candidate also polled 10,000 votes, and the result showed that in a typical midland division, partly rural and partly industrial, the Conservative candidate could poll little more than one-third of the votes cast. In two other subsequent by-elections the Conservatives in each case polled less than 20 per cent. of the vote, and the party's managers are naturally in a very disquieted frame of mind.

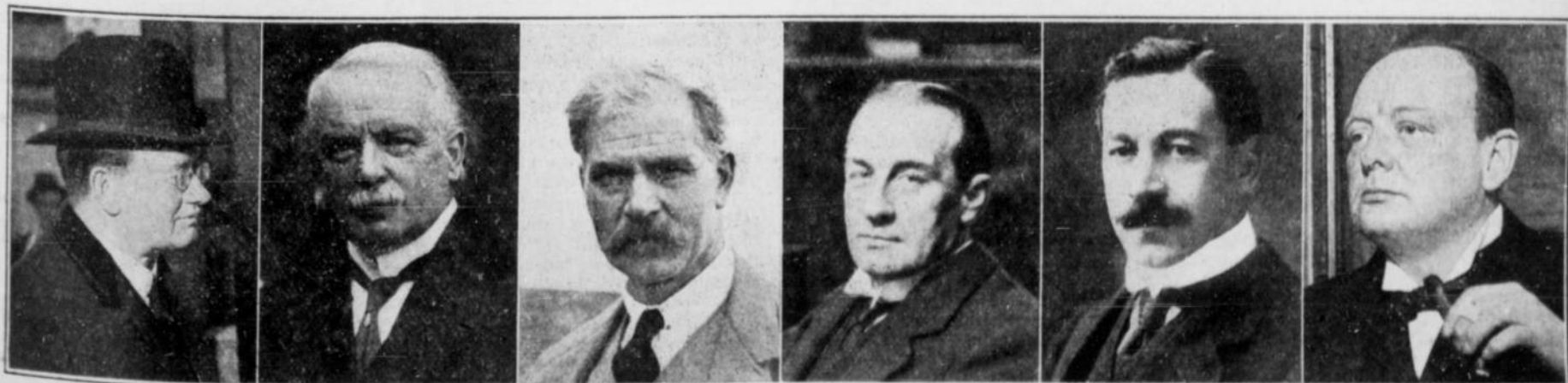
They had laid their plans to hang on to office for two years and go to the country in the spring of 1929, but it has been proven by experience that a British party which clings to office in face of decisive evidence of popular disapproval comes to greater grief the longer it tries to stay in power. The fate of the Balfour government in 1906, after it tried such tactics, is still fresh in the memory of the old Tories, and some influential members of the party hold that an appeal to the electorate should be made before things become worse for Conservatism. A possible issue for an appeal for a fresh mandate might be available over relations with the Soviet government and the government's policy in China, which is mixed up with them.

Labor Party Confident

Undoubtedly the Bolsheviks have been lending substantial assistance in various forms to the Nationalist party in China, and an influential wing of the British Tories has been pressing the Baldwin government to sever all diplomatic relations with Russia. So far the pressure has been resisted although very stiff notes have been despatched to Moscow, but the possibility of making political capital of the relations of certain leaders of the left wing of the Labor party with the Bolsheviks offers a certain temptation, and Mr. Baldwin, beset as he is by a flood of troubles, might seize it this summer.

The Labor party on their side openly admit their aversion to an early election; they are confident that they will gain many seats but feel that at present they could not hope for a clear majority; they believe, however, that

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John Wheatly

David Lloyd George

Ramsay MacDonald

Premier Baldwin

Sir Herbert Samuel

Winston Churchill

The Settenest

By BESS BARDEN SIMONDS



Abbie was wedded to a rock ribbed strip of New Hampshire hillside. She was wedded too, to Mose Hardy, as intractable as the soil that fed him. Her conflicting loyalties lead to a crisis in which Mose shows his strength.

AFTER the last speck of snow was brushed from his felt boots, Mose Hardy, a stout, apple-cheeked little man with a fringe of red hair outlining the bald portion of his head and a tuft of reddish whiskers on his chin, stepped from the woodshed into the kitchen. He rubbed his hands in the warmth of the cook-stove while his eyes, as they had lately when he entered the room, sought the blackboard above the woodbox. In spite of his grim mouth a flash of humor shot over his face and twinkled in the deep blue of his eyes as he read from the board:

"No, I wouldn't, Mose Hardy! I wouldn't get a mite of saltpeter, nor nothin', to make the brine for them hams and shoulders. They've stood two thaws now and they'll be all spoilt by the first of the week, so will the pork, if you don't get some salt to pack it in, and I hope 'twill."

The writing was angular, severe, not unlike the thin-lipped, black-eyed woman that sat beside the one window the dismal room afforded, her long, roughened fingers jerking a darning-needle in and out of the stocking heel she was mending.

After deliberation, Mose cleared the board, pulled at his tuft of whiskers, and wrote laboriously while little puffs of breath whistled through his puckered lips.

"Humph! I've been calculating to go to the village for quite a spell, to get some meal for the cows. What you got to have to make the brine for the meat, anyway? Got any eggs to send down?"

His wife kept her eyes on her mending, apparently unaware that Mose was in the room. Her spouse eyed her expectantly for a few minutes and again his lips blew out in little puffs of breath, as he selected a piece of chalk and added, "Abbie, you be the settest female ever I see and I'll prove it to you yet." For a minute he stood admiring his handiwork, his tuft of whiskers bobbing up and down in silent mirth, then striding over to the stove he gingerly drew a pan of hot corn from the oven and retreated to the barn to feed the turkeys. On his return, as he had expected, the board had been wiped clean and a list of groceries had been written on it.

"Humph!" he grunted, at the length of the list, but without further comment copied it on a fragment of paper salvaged from the woodbox. While getting into his coonskin coat and yarn mittens he stealthily glanced about for the usual well filled egg boxes. The lack of them may have accounted for

the power with which he bore down on the chalk when he wrote. "Hold yourself in readiness to sign the papers anytime." Soon after he was urging Jane, the sorrel mare, through the drift in the dooryard toward the village two miles away.

As they passed the window Abigail made no sign of having heard the sleigh bells. Her lips had become a thin, straight line; her eyes, fixed on the board, were deep pools of bitterness. Later, when a ponderous step sounded on the piazza, she jerked up her head: The expression on her face did not change, but her fingers knotted themselves together under the stockings in her lap as the door swung open and Susan Ricks, her nearest neighbor, came heavily in, stamping her feet and shaking the snow from her petticoats.

"Well, Abbie Hardy, I do wish you had a telephone like other folks, so a body wouldn't have to waller through the snow to their necks every time they wanted to speak to you." She gave her skirts another flip. "I've come," she hurried on, without giving Abigail time to reply, "to see what's going on down here anyway. Day before yesterday we saw two sleighs drive into this yard and stay until after dark, and yesterday Isaac said he saw the real estate man here looking about. Nobody never said I was one to have undue curiosity about my neighbors affairs, but you ain't planning to sell, be you?"

"Mose is." The words fell from Abigail's lips freighted with the accumulated bitterness and despair of the past weeks. "He's using that pain he's had in his side for years as an excuse to quit farming. He wants to put every dollar he's got into that mortgaged grocery of Samuel Slow's. All that tribe are worthless critters, and always was. I tell Mose the only thing they won't be slow about is picking him, but he's so taken up with the idea of getting rich quick that he can't see what's writ as plain as daylight on Sam's face. Mose and I have got into such a state over things that we don't speak to each other any more, but write what we have to say on the blackboard the children used to have to do their arithmetic on. Before we quit speaking, though, I just told him he was he settest, most mulish piece of foolishness the Lord ever thought of making, and sometime I'd prove it."

The kitchen chair creaked in mighty protest at the sudden weight of Susan's bulk.

"And you ain't going to build the big winder to let the sunlight into this room as you always said you was going to when you sold the North Woodlot, nor have a telephone nor nothin' we've planned on all these years?" Susan's voice trailed off and stopped wheezily as her beady, grey eyes, peering out from under folds of fat, caught sight of Abigail's clenched hands from which the stockings had fallen.

"No, I ain't going to have nothin'. All hope of them things is gone." A crack in her usually decisive voice seemed to widen and prevent further speech. The rocker swayed back and forth agitatedly. Susan dropped her eyes, clamped her teeth on her tongue to keep it silent, and waited.

Presently Abigail's voice went on: "I've skimped, and skimped, and skimped, all these years because I had faith that Mose would fix up the house



The silence that at first only oppressed Mose soon made him nervous, and at length almost frantic. After a time he wrote:

"Say, Abb, let's talk like humans, same as we used to, a spell."

when he sold the North Woodlot same as he said he would, but now—I suppose we shall go."

"Oh, my sakes, Abbie! Who be I going to borrow saleratus from? And who—?"

"Hear me out," interrupted Abigail. "He's going to sell the first chance he gets, but wants to reserve the right to stay here until the first of May, when he says the stock and tools will sell like hot cakes. After the auction, he's going to move into that miserable tenement above the grocery store, where all you can see is that slatternly Conti place opposite, and all you can hear is the everlasting caterwauling and howling of those foreign youngans; 'twill be worse than death."

Confession had come hard to this quiet farm woman. Little beads of sweat stood out on her face. The determination with which she closed her mouth told Susan, whose varying expressions had crystalized into one of dismay that the subject was closed.

Slyly, Susan's cushiony hand wiped the stinging tears from her eyes, but as she toiled back up the hill toward home they trickled unheeded down her puckered face and fell in splashes on her green and red plaid shawl.

On returning from the village Mose strode jubilantly through the snow that was beginning to block the path to the kitchen door, and wrote triumphantly on the board:

"I've sold the farm for a rattling good price. What's done is done, so you might as well make the most of a good thing. If you are too stubborn to go down to the village, the lawyer is coming up here for you to sign the papers."

The worst had happened! Mechanically Abigail kept about her work. She stumbled a bit when she carried the cat his supper, but her hands were steady and only the little wrinkles at the corner of her eyes and the straight line of her lips told of the strain she was undergoing as she made the brine for the meat and salted down the pork.

All night long the wind howled and

snow fell; for three days it continued until most of the fences had disappeared and the blocked roads shut the occupants of the farmhouse into closer companionship than ever. The silence that at first only oppressed Mose soon made him nervous and at length nearly frantic. After a time he wrote:

"Say, Abb, let's talk like humans, same as we used to, a spell."

There was no answer.

"I've got a pain in my side."

The usual complaint had no effect. Abigail, her mouth still only a line, kept on picking over the endless bags of rug-rags in grim silence.

When the roads were broken out, Lawyer Hibbard sent word that he would be up the next day for Abigail's signature. But that night Mose was stricken down by his "spell," as he afterwards called it. Abbie's quick work and the doctor she got over Susan's telephone pulled him through the night. When morning came the physician shook his head. "It's a bad case of appendicitis. The roads are not good, but I guess they are passable. We must get him to the hospital without delay." So Mose, protesting weakly, was wrapped in blankets placed in a long basket and carried off in the ambulance.

For a time Abigail remained with the sick man, who babbled of groceries made of gold, and vegetables of clinking silver. But when the worst was over and he was on the gain, Abigail, unable to find permanent help, was forced to return home.

When Lawyer Hibbard, driving a livery turnout, appeared at the Hardy farm with the papers for Abbie's signature, her face blanched to a sickly pallor then hardened into grim lines. Half an hour after the horse pranced out of the yard nettled by the cold, and a sharp cut from the whip of the exasperated lawyer.

All the rest of the morning Abigail cooked, swept, cleaned and did the barn chores, but in the middle of the afternoon saw her tall figure striding up the hill toward Susan's. On her return she spent the solitary evening pouring over long columns of figures.

"You can do just what you think you can," she kept repeating over and over to herself the next day as she drove home from the village behind the ambling Jane. The snow creaked under the runners. Abigail's nose was the color of early raspberries, her fingers were numb with the cold, but every now and then she leaned over, drew her shopping bag from between her substantial overshoes and stealthily "hefted" the bulging pocket-book inside.

Up to a certain point Mose had gained rapidly, but the morning Abigail's letter arrived stating that the lawyer had been up with the papers to sign, his recovery had come to a standstill. He closed his eyes on the mystified doctors and shook his head drearily at the the dainty trays the nurse brought him. He couldn't eat. All he wanted was to be let alone. A growing, gnawing ache had started somewhere inside him and seemed to fill the whole universe. He wanted to go home to Abbie and the farm. Thought of Samuel Slow and the grocery had suddenly made him sick. Had Abbie felt this way about it? Had she? He wriggled and his hand crept up to his chin whiskers. "I—I want Abbie," he croaked to the nurse. "Want an apple? Certainly not," she returned cheerfully. "But we'll have some hot broth." And because of the ache in his throat Mose could not call her back.

Day by day as he grew more homesick he thought of himself with greater loathing. For hours when the nurse thought him asleep he visualized scenes about the place; the sugar woods on the sunny slope of the hill; the bleating sheep as they climbed to the greening

The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH

What Has Gone Before

After a series of heartless evictions for non-payment of rent, the inhabitants of the parish of Kildonan in the Scottish shire of Sutherland accepted the offer of a home in the wilderness from the Earl of Selkirk, who had visionary dreams of a colony on the banks of the Red River. Obstacles beset the intending settlers at every turn. The long hand of rival fur traders reaches them before they board ship. Fever breaks out while they are at sea. The ship's captain, in haste to escape from the ice forming in Hudson Bay, does not proceed as far as York Factory but leaves them at a desolate cove where, inadequately provisioned, they are tried almost beyond endurance.

Miles Macdonell and the settlers make a heroic march over the muskeg to a suitable camp site, but here they are traitorously hampered by Owen Keveny, the Earl's Irish agent. While intoxicated, MacCallum, one of the settlers, further antagonizes Keveny. Donald Stewart, the narrator of the story, discovers that someone has opened Miles Macdonell's letter to The Earl, in which the condition of the settlers was revealed. On the return to the settler's camp, the supply party find that scurvy has broken out.

CHAPTER XII

Our Firearms are Confiscated

KEVENY, with armed men at his back, arrived two days later. Without so much as a nod to anybody, they made for the surgeon's quarters. We were not left long to speculate upon the object of the Irishman's visit. While we were sitting by our fires resting after the midday meal, a man with a Glasgow twist to his tongue stuck his peck-marked face into our doorway.

"You're to appear before His Honor," he announced. Noting my bewilderment, the garrulous loon wagged his head in a knowing way, and went on: "Ask nae questions, and I'll tell ye nae lies. Jist come wi' me, my braw lad, and ye'll see the Council for yersel."

I sought out Mackay, Campbell, McKim, and MacCallum Mhor, and we were soon at the door of the surgeon's shanty. We were presently admitted, to stand in the presence of Owen Keveny and his armed bodyguard. Miles Macdonell and James Sutherland were already in the room, which, by the arrangement of the meagre furnishings, and the gravity of the party from Churchill, had taken on the aspect of a court of law. Keveny, cold of countenance, was busy with quill and paper at a rough table. On his right hand sat Edwards, and on his left sat a horse-faced stranger. A portentous solemnity saturated the crude chamber, and this solemnity was accentuated, rather than relieved, by the scratching of Keveny's quill. This he at last laid aside, and staring coldly at us he began to speak.

"This Council meets here this morning to make a thorough investigation of the heinous crime that was committed at Fort Churchill the night before last, and"—here he made a note of something on the parchment that lay before him—"to castigate those responsible for it. I may explain to you, Captain Macdonell, and to you, Sutherland, that these five men"—he let his eyes flicker over us—"left Fort Churchill with their supplies before three o'clock last Tuesday morning."

MacCallum Mhor started forward with a growl, but James Sutherland quietened him with a sharp word.

"You may well ask why it was necessary for the pannells to leave Churchill at such an hour of the night," went on Keveny, "on a fifteen-mile journey that is made with greater speed, and with more comfort, by daylight. Undoubtedly there was a reason, and a very pressing reason, for this hurried departure. At half-past three a writer was awakened by the smell of smoke, and looking out he discovered that the building vacated by your men, the pannells before us, was in flames."

"It was no ordinary fire that we were called upon to fight last Tuesday morning. It devoured the building in half an hour, besides endangering the adjacent storehouses. At first, seeing no sign of your carriers, we thought

that a tragedy had occurred, but judge of our consternation when we found the fresh trail of your men. Need I say more? Need I add that it is my duty, as the Earl of Selkirk's agent here, with full legal authority, to investigate this heinous crime and pass judgment on those responsible for it?"

"What have you to say to this, men?" he asked. "Speak up, and let us have the truth."

I found my voice at this demand which indeed nettled me.

"I will tell the truth," I said. "It is indeed true that we left Churchill at three o'clock in the morning. We took the notion to get to the camp for breakfast. I was the last to leave our lodging place. We left everything in good order, but . . ."

"But what?" questioned Keveny sharply.

"Well," I went on, "it was bitter cold when we rose, and we had a hot fire going in the stove. I mind it was glowing when I went back to shut the door. It may have started the fire, for I mind that the wood was all blistered where the chimney went through the ceiling. It was no way to have a chimney. We never thought of fire until we were miles from the Fort and saw the red in the sky. We thought of turning back, but knowing that the fire would be out before we got to the Fort, we kept on our way. That is all I know of this matter."

Keveny jumped to his feet.

"It's a lie," he shouted. "You set fire to the building and ran away in the middle of the night. Your dirty work is clear to a blind man."

Before any of us could reply, James Sutherland stepped up to Keveny.

"Sir," he said, "I like not your tongue. I know this lad, and I knew the father of him, and I will take his given word against yours, since it has

occasion to pass the storehouse occupied by the pannells, and upon looking in through the window, he observed the pannells lying about in drunken attitudes, and heard the pannel MacCallum speak abusively of Mr. Owen Keveny: That he heard the pannel MacCallum say: 'Put more wood on the fire, and a good thing if the place burns.' *Causa scientiae patet.* And all this is truth, as he shall answer to God. And depones he cannot write.

Signed, OWEN KEVENY.

"Is this a competent court?" asked John Mackay, when the surgeon had finished reading.

"It is!" replied Keveny sharply, and added: "A court, let me tell you, with power to order your execution. The ignorant and the lawless,"—he swept us with a baleful glance—"must be shown that the law operates in this territory."

"And we stand here indicted and accused at your instance?" queried Mackay drily.

"I will have none of your interruptions," said Keveny sharply, the color rising in his face.

"Proceed with your law, then," retorted Mackay coolly, "for I swear it's neither French law, Dutch law, Scots law, nor the law of the Lord High Admiral. Maybe it is Argle law, by which madmen were permitted to hold courts in outlying parts of the realm."

remains for me but the melancholy task of pronouncing the sentence of the law. It is my opinion that the prisoners be carried to Churchill, and that they be . . ."

"Stad (stop)!"

With that word, uttered with the sharpness of a pistol shot, John Mackay stepped forth from our ranks and brought his fist down upon the table with a thump that startled everybody.

"Hold your judgment," he cried. "If, as you say, this is a competent court, it must conform with Scots law. I know not where ye got your learning of law, Mr. Keveny, but I got mine in the court of Monboddoo himself, and I will be saying, moreover, that the old man's judgments, first and last, stood neck deep in the best Scots law. I see by your faces that ye've heard tell of Lord Monboddoo."

"We are not concerned with that old stuffed monkey," said Keveny contemptuously.

Mackay recoiled as if he had been struck. Then, with a set face, he leaned across the table, so that his face was close to Keveny's, and began to speak very quietly.

"Lord Monboddoo was laid in his grave twelve years back," he said, "and true it is that this sederunt is not concerned with his bones. But Monboddoo is still in Scotland. They see him at every sitting of the Court of Judiciary. The Lords of Session defer to him still. A stuffed monkey! I am speaking of the most learned judge that ever sat on the bench in Scotland. Monboddoo was better grounded in the principles than all the jurists of Groningen, ay, or the Parliament of Paris. And you, the head of this sederunt, call him a stuffed monkey,—the same Monboddoo that upheld the honor of the Douglas family against all the lawyers of England and France.* I wish the Earl of Selkirk were here."

*A reference to that celebrated lawsuit of the eighteenth century, commonly called the Douglas Cause—J. H. MacC.

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come to that."

"There is a great mistake here," he continued, in a more mollified voice. "Such criminal mischief as you hint at is not in these men."

"You stick together like burrs to a sheep's back," exclaimed Keveny. "Whatever these men may say, the evidence is against them."

It is so damning that I will not honor their flippant denials. They admit leaving the building at an unusual hour. They admit looking back at the fire a few minutes later. Yet they know nothing about it,—nothing whatever! But I did not come to this court with empty hands."

He lifted a sheaf of papers from the table, and handing them to Edwards with a flourish, leaned back in his chair with a look of malignant satisfaction on his face.

The surgeon began to read:

Jules Deschamps, freetrader of Jack River, aged 40 and upwards, married, purged of malice and partial counsel, solemnly sworn and interrogate, depones. That upon the twenty-third of October last, he saw the pannells in a storehouse at Churchill: That he had observed them drinking and carousing on the night of October twenty-third: That later on the same night, he had

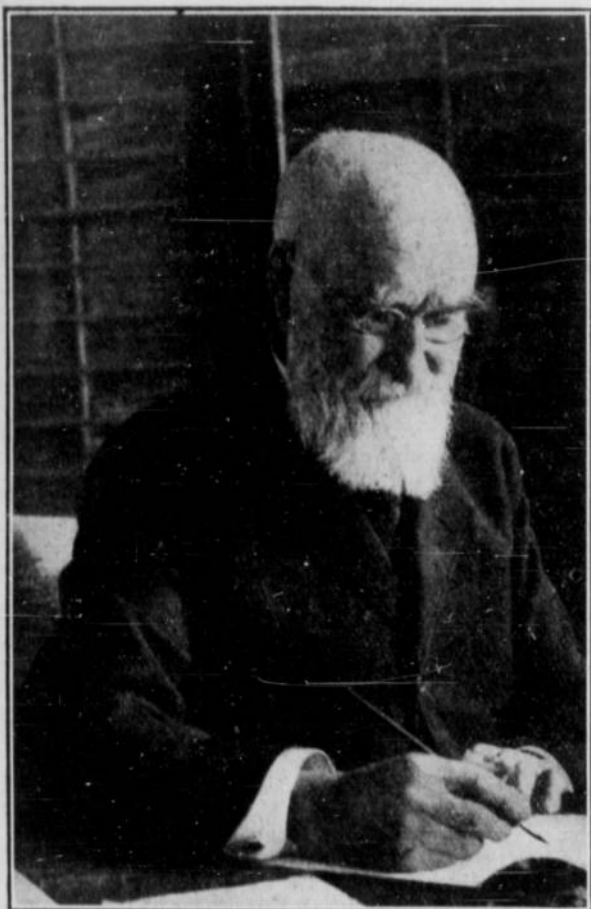
Keveny's big hands clenched, and his face turned black with rage.

"I will bandy no more with you," he said at last, and there was a wicked glint in his eyes as he spoke. "Bring me prisoners and I'll find you law' is my policy in cases like this. I have satisfied myself. We are dealing with a heinous crime, and the penalty must fit the crime. Nothing

Keveny's hands suddenly fell away from Bessie's shoulders like palsted things and the owner of them was spun round,—to look into the cold eyes of MacCallum Mhor.

Prairie Horticulture and the Macouns

By E. S. ARCHIBALD
Director Dominion Experimental Farms



Prof. John Macoun

THE eyes of the whole world have been focused on the three prairie provinces of Canada during the past 40 years, and well they might for nowhere is there such a field for agricultural development and colonization. During this period these provinces have jumped from an almost uninhabited bald prairie to an agricultural area of enormous production and wealth, assuming a leadership in wheat production and export as well as in most advanced marketing organization. Truly a wonderful transition in such a short period of time.

Some 50 years ago that noted figure, Archbishop Tache classed much of this area as a desert on which it was vain to form settlements; the balance of these provinces he classed as prairie on the skirts of the desert visited by hurricanes and hail storms, drifting sand, and grasshoppers, and of which but a small portion was fit for settlement. The Hudson Bay Company and other authorities were equally emphatic as to the lack of agricultural possibilities.

How then the Change in Public Opinion

In 1872, the federal government at Ottawa determined to obtain an authentic report as to the advisability of a transcontinental Canadian railway and appointed an expedition under the leadership of that noted engineer, Sir Sanford Fleming. He chose as botanist and agricultural advisor Professor John Macoun, of the Albert College, Belleville. Professor Macoun's trip constituted the first survey of the flora and agricultural possibilities from Ontario to the coast. His thoroughness, proficiency, and enthusiasm so impressed the government at Ottawa as to agricultural possibilities that when the final railway route was established in 1875, he was again sent to bring in a special report as to agricultural resources for settlement in contiguous territory. Following these two trips, he was again sent over the West on exploration trips in the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, and again to the Yukon territory in 1903.

There is no doubt that Professor Macoun's reports so convinced parliament as to the wonderful agricultural possibilities of the prairie that the establishment of the main line of railway was materially hastened and branch lines soon conceived. The very coloni-

zation policy of the federal government which so rapidly opened up and settled these three great provinces was based largely on his report.

No other Canadian explorer had the opportunity nor contributed as much to national development as did Professor Macoun. His study of native flora in relationship to crop possibilities charted with remarkable accuracy the present wheat-growing areas of the West. His estimate of 79,920,000 acres of arable land on the prairies was greeted with doubt and ridicule, but it was so remarkably accurate that it bears comparison with recent laborious accurate surveys.

The present 38,000,000 acres of these provinces annually in field crops but realizes his vision of 53 years ago. Truly agriculture in these three provinces owes much to this great explorer and scientist, who from the platform and by his pen convinced Canadians of their rich inheritance in these provinces.

John Macoun, born in Ireland in 1831, came to Canada with his brother in 1850 and for five succeeding years was a pioneer farmer north of Belleville, Ont. He then taught a country school for three years, which profession he followed for 13 years, largely as a means by which he might devote time to his favorite study, botany.

Although an outstanding teacher and principal of the Belleville school, it was not until 1871, when appointed professor of Natural History at Albert College, that he received full recognition of his eminence as a pioneer botanist and zoologist. Though largely self-taught, by his energy and devotion to botany he acquired a wide and outstanding knowledge and skill. By a close study of species in relationship to growing seasons, he was able accurately to estimate agricultural possibilities, a discovery and skill of inestimable value in his explorations of the great North West. Having already made five excursions over the West for the federal government, he, in 1881, was induced to resign his professorship at Albert College and accept a position on the Geological Survey, Ottawa, where shortly after he became its assistant director.

From 1881 to 1912, Prof. John Macoun continued his great activities in the whole field of natural science. His book, "Manitoba and the Great North-West," published in 1882, is most interesting and valuable as a historic document, but even more as a permanent scientific reference work. He published many other valuable works, including a catalogue of Canadian birds, a catalogue of Canadian plants, and many valuable papers. Assisted by his eldest son James Macoun, also a noted naturalist and later on botanist and chief of the Biological Division, Geological Survey of Canada, his work founded the National Herbarium of Canada and contributed over 100,000 specimens.

Professor Macoun was always a keen student of horticulture. His wide knowledge of wild fruits and flowers of Western Canada has been, and is

today, of great value to the development of horticulture in the prairie provinces and elsewhere in Canada. He was particularly interested in ornamental horticulture in all its phases and by his efforts as a teacher and naturalist he inspired many Canadians toward horticultural achievement. Amongst these was his younger son, W. T. Macoun, now Dominion horticulturist at Ottawa.

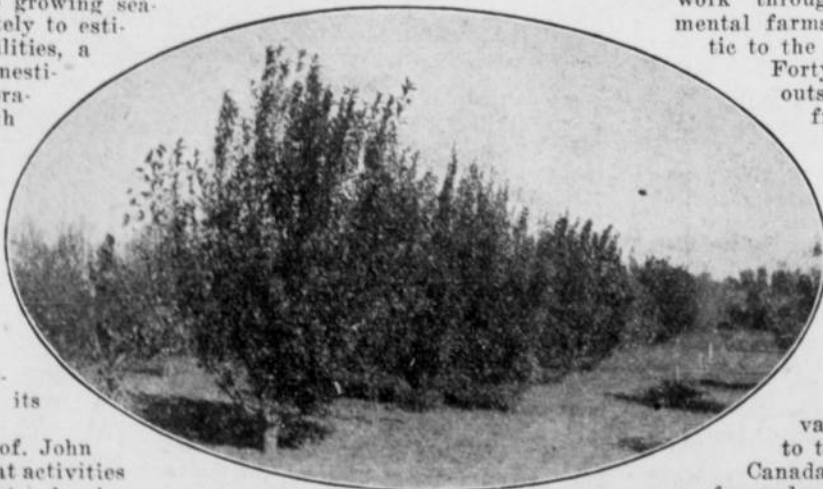
Professor John Macoun died at Sidney, B.C., in 1920, leaving a marvelous record of achievement and a host of friends. Plants, trees, fish, in large numbers, a town, and a mountain bear his name as a lasting record of his scientific achievements and as a reminder to succeeding generations of one whose contribution to Canada's economic and scientific agriculture and horticulture was so great.

W. T. Macoun, born at Belleville, Ontario, in 1869, as a boy accompanied his father on many of his exploring and botanizing trips, thus at an early age not only gaining a very wide knowledge of Canada's agriculture and native vegetation, but also intensifying his natural love for the study of plant growth and revealing to him its immense variety and unlimited possibilities in the field of horticulture.

Worthy Son of Distinguished Father

In 1888, after the usual high school education and training, he entered the services of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa, as assistant to Dr. William Saunders, the first director. The late Dr. Saunders will always remain outstanding both for horticultural and cereal productions evolved by him, from the fact that his painstaking work forming such an enduring basis for further research work carried on by others in later years and by the excellent training afforded his assistants, particularly W. T. Macoun.

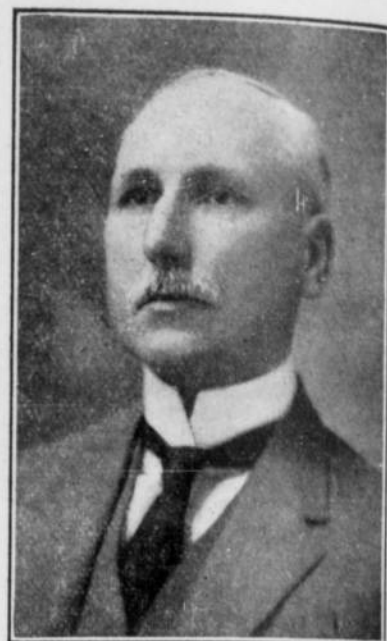
From 1898, Mr. Macoun was definitely associated with the work in horticulture, yet it is interesting to note that his powers of close observation used by Dr. William Saunders in his work with cereals had a very direct and important bearing toward the selections and matings which evolved the famous Marquis wheat. For six years previous to 1898, Mr. Macoun had full charge of the new wheats produced at the farm as a result of cross breeding, and it



A row of apple trees at the Morden Experiment Station where W. E. Leslie is trying out hundreds of W. T. Macoun's horticultural creations under western conditions.

was at the commencement of this period that Marquis wheat had its beginning. While many crosses made at that time were subsequently discarded, there is no doubt that the promising properties of the cross from which Marquis was selected were discerned by Mr. Macoun and this product saved for further study and development.

In 1898, Mr. Macoun was appointed horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm and curator of the arboretum and botanical gardens on that station, which position he held until 1910 when he was made Dominion horticulturist, his duties thus being



W. T. Macoun
Dominion Horticulturist

broadened to include the oversight of horticultural work on the whole experimental farm system.

Dr. William Saunders, as a breeder of fruits and flowers, originated many new varieties of outstanding value to Canada, but it must not be forgotten that many of these originations showed their outstanding worth only after careful trial under Mr. Macoun as horticulturist. Moreover, these have been improved by careful selection in subsequent years before their distribution became general or their value fully recognized.

The history of the development of horticulture of Dominion experimental farms, under Mr. Macoun, has been one of steady and constant growth. As new stations have been established and new areas in Canada opened to settlement and development, new horticultural problems have constantly arisen, and as time has gone by deeper and more comprehensive scientific research in horticulture has been found necessary and possible.

The present work of the Horticultural Division, under Mr. W. T. Macoun, falls into three main subdivisions, namely pomology, vegetables, and ornamental gardening. These divisions apply not only to the work at the central farm but to the horticultural work throughout the whole experimental farms system from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Forty years ago, fruit-growing outside the three recognized fruit areas of Canada seemed doomed to constant failure. Hardly varieties of apples were known. Dr. William Saunders started work towards correcting this condition by importing very hardy sorts from Northern Europe and many of the earlier crosses of these have left varieties suitable not only to the colder parts of Eastern Canada but also to certain favored areas of the prairie provinces. Even these few new hardy varieties, however, were of distinctly inferior quality as compared with high class fruit grown elsewhere in Canada. Mr. Macoun has continued this work of producing hardy varieties of fruits with remarkable success.

Even as early as 1898, Mr. Macoun recognized the dearth of good summer and dessert varieties of apples in Canada, and he took the first steps to overcome this by raising thousands of new varieties of open pollinated seedlings of such excellent varieties as Fameuse, McIntosh, Wealthy and Northern Spy. In addition thereto, he undertook a great deal of systematic crossing. As a result of this work, under his immediate supervision at Ottawa, he has

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Tariff Board

Whatever doubts low tariff advocates may have had regarding the Tariff Advisory Board when it was appointed, have been pretty well dispelled as the hearings of the Board have proceeded. For some years there were many who advocated the appointment of a tariff board, with powers somewhat approximating those of the railway commission, which would fix the customs duties and thus take the tariff out of politics. The organized farmers always opposed any such idea and maintained that because the tariff was a vital part of our national fiscal policy, tariff making must remain forever the function of parliament. There was a plank inserted in the farmers' platform ten years ago, insisting "That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament." The purpose of this plank was to ensure that the public should have the fullest possible information upon which tariff legislation of any kind was to be based.

The tariff board, as at present constituted and conducted, is practically a fulfilment of the plank in the platform of the organized farmers. Every person who desires the tariff to be raised or lowered, or in any way altered, may now make application to the finance minister, who at once refers the application to the tariff board. The board supplies copies of the application to all interested parties and announces well in advance a suitable date for a public hearing. Supporters and opponents of each application are at liberty to appear before the board and both by direct statement and cross examination to bring out all important facts. This is just as it should be. The tariff board is neither a high tariff board nor a low tariff board, it is purely a fact finding body. It conducts its hearings, listens to the evidence and prepares its reports from the facts presented. It forwards the reports to the finance minister. With these reports in hand the finance minister will formulate legislation for presentation to parliament. In the meantime, however, the information brought out by the hearings before the tariff board has been broadcasted throughout Canada by the press, by which means members of parliament and the public generally are securing more information regarding the effect and incidence of the tariff than ever before in Canadian history. Secret tariff making is now a thing of the past. Public opinion will henceforth be able to decide more intelligently upon the respective merits of high tariff versus low tariff as a national fiscal policy. And after all upon a question of such vital importance to the nation no one will question the right of the general public to decide.

In the 1926 budget, as presented to parliament by the finance minister, there were no important tariff changes, the reason given being that the hearings of the tariff board had not proceeded far enough to provide the necessary information. The applications that have been filed before the tariff board to date cover probably 50 per cent. of the articles in the tariff schedule. The finance minister will have ample information before the next session of parliament and many changes in the tariff may be anticipated.

In the light of these facts it is important that there should be the fullest presentation of the case for lower duties before the tariff board. It is rumored that advocates of protection through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will establish a department of economic research to support the protectionist viewpoint. The Council of Agriculture has already established a research department which is functioning in support of tariff reductions. With two such institutions presenting their facts before the tariff board not much information that is worth while will be overlooked.

The Annual Scurry

The session of parliament just closed ran true to form as far as carrying on the work of the House was concerned. At first it proceeded leisurely, with due consideration of the business before it. Everyone expected that it would be well along toward the first of June before prorogation would take place. But as time passed the House became possessed of the idea that it should clean up the business of the session before the Easter holidays, and proceeding were gradually speeded up. During the last few days they became hectic. Scores of millions of supplies were rushed through with but scant consideration. The western representatives tried to put on the brakes, but the majority of the members were determined to wind up the session in time to get home for Easter. No less than \$60,000,000 of the people's money was voted through in the last 48 hours, and parliament presented the sorry spectacle of throwing money around like a drunken sailor.

These whirlwind finishes are altogether too frequent. The responsible representatives of the people, elected to carry on the business of the country with the greatest possible efficiency, re-enact toward the end of almost every session a scene in which the remaining business is jammed through with little regard for anything except to finish up and get away home. The consideration of public expenditures is the department of parliament's business which suffers most. The granting of supply cannot be shelved. It has at least to be put through the formality of being taken up item by item in committee of supply. In consequence the work of guarding the public purse, one of the first duties of parliament, may become toward the end of the session a ridiculous fiasco. The items are carried as fast as they can be called out. The only hope for more deliberate consideration of these enormous expenditures is in the amended rules of the House. In the future, with a few exceptions, speeches will be limited to 40 minutes. By restricting speechmaking in the early part of the session there is a possibility that the work of parliament will be expedited so that time will be left for every item of supply to receive due consideration before it passes the committee.

The Hudson Bay Route

This season will see considerable work done in furthering the Hudson Bay Railway toward completion. An appropriation of \$5,130,000 was made by parliament to be expended on construction work during the year. Frederick Palmer, an English harbor authority, will make a thorough investigation of the Nelson and Churchill harbors and his report is expected to be in the hands of the government in August. An ice breaker and a number of aeroplanes will be sent up to make a reconnaissance survey of Hudson Strait. Three aeroplane bases will be established, observations will extend over a year and the ice breaker will be kept going as long as navigation is possible. In addition to securing information regarding ice and current conditions for the use of mariners

the nature of the required aids to navigation will be determined.

On the line about 60 miles of steel remains to be laid. The grade is through to the Bay, but much of it is in bad condition and a lot of ballasting remains to be done. The building of the railway itself is a comparatively simple matter compared with the construction of a harbor at Nelson. A considerable amount of work has been done on it, including the construction of an artificial island joined to the mainland by a bridge. Below the island it will be necessary to provide a channel 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide for three and a half miles. Some 5,500,000 cubic yards of boulder clay will have to be removed and carried out 22 miles in dumping scows. This, it is estimated will take six years to complete, and will cost over \$7,000,000. The total cost of work still to be done on harbor works and dredging to provide space for 10 ships at a time, with a 4,000,000-bushel elevator is estimated at \$20,000,000. This capacity is according to the original plans. The government proposes to reduce initial development to provide for six ships with a 1,000,000-bushel elevator, which they claim is sufficient to give the route a thorough tryout at a lower initial cost.

Hon. Charles Dunning, at a meeting in Winnipeg, shortly after he was appointed minister of railways, said that one of his duties was to finish the Hudson Bay Railway and that he was going to do it. He is implementing his promise with as much despatch as is consistent with sound and sane progress. If some of the investigational work which he is instituting had been carried out in the earlier stages of the project a lot of money would have been saved. For one thing the million-dollar sandsucker dredge, which is apparently a total loss, would not have been sent up to Nelson, where, as Mr. Dunning says, there is no sand to suck. It is unlikely that Churchill will be found to be as satisfactory a port as Nelson, but the doubting Thomases of the East have to be satisfied. It may now be safely predicted that in a few years western wheat will be pouring out over the Hudson Bay route, and that the age-old dream of a salt water port for the prairies will be fulfilled.

The Trade Unions' Bill

The Baldwin government has stirred up a hornet's nest with its Trade Unions Bill. By this measure a strike is declared illegal where it has any object beside the furtherance of a trade dispute within the strikers' industry, or if it is designed to coerce the government or intimidate the community. This definitely outlaws the sympathetic strike. Financial support of such a strike is made illegal and penalties up to two years' imprisonment are provided. Picketing under certain conditions becomes unlawful. The collection and expenditure of political funds are circumscribed and restrictions are placed on the trade union rights of civil servants.

The present privileged position of the unions is the result of several acts, the most important being the Trades Disputes Act, passed in 1906, as a result of the Taff-Vale decision of 1902. The Taff-Vale Railway, a small concern in South Wales, suddenly achieved fame by a strike of its employees. The company brought action against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for damages due to loss of business and won the decision. It had been believed that the unions were by statute exempt from such liability. This threat brought home to the unions the necessity of direct representation in parliament, and resulted in the organization of a separate Labor Party, which, has since become such a power in British politics. In the meantime the act of 1906 established the immunity of the unions. The

Osborne Judgement of 1911 held it illegal for a trade union to apply its funds to a political object but an act in 1913 remedied this situation, allowing the creation in each union of a special political fund.

The Trade Unions Bill is looked upon by labor as a challenge to these established rights and privileges. The first effect has been to unite all schools of the Labor Party. Though they have been more successful than the Liberals in keeping their internal differences from developing into an open rupture, signs were not wanting that a break was imminent. Now the Baldwin government has been successful in doing for the party what it could not do for itself and differences have been forgotten in the fight against the common menace.

The Trade Unions Bill may have the effect of drawing attention from land reform, the chief plank in the Liberal platform. Liberals were jubilant over what they believed to be a genuine revival in the fortunes of the party. The winning of two important by-elections had followed close on the heels of the settlement regarding the disposal of Lloyd George's fund. The Asquithian faction seems to be fading from the picture and Lloyd George is rapidly re-establishing himself as the unquestioned head and leader of the party. But the government's Trade Union's Bill has crowded other issues aside. The Manchester Guardian concludes a leading editorial on it as follows:

The introduction of such a bill is a political disaster. No sensible man of either party doubts that reforms are needed in the trade union world. The best way to prevent reform is to throw down a challenge to the trade unions and to compel the trade

unionists, many of whom have been turning to constructive ideas and plans for improving the spirit of the world of industry, to think of nothing but defending their threatened rights.

The Trade Union's Bill, from present indications, has improved the chances of success of the Labor Party, while comment in the Liberal press reveals considerable apprehension that with public attention attracted to a Labor issue, the fortunes of the Liberal party may be adversely affected. As for the Baldwin government, the more it delivers itself over to the reactionary influences within the Conservative party, the more certain its defeat in the next election becomes.

Let Bygones be Bygones

A tremendous amount of energy is being expended by some self-appointed experts in trying to fix the blame for starting the world war. Books have been and doubtless are being written to prove that this or that country had more to do with setting off the European powder magazine than any other nation. Some periodicals literally teem with articles on the subject. Blasts and counter blasts are being published until it begins to look as if the "experts" were having a little world war of their own. The more they delve into official documents and blue books the more they disagree. Practically every nation in Europe has been proved to be the chief culprit in starting the conflagration and then proved to have had but a minor part in generating it.

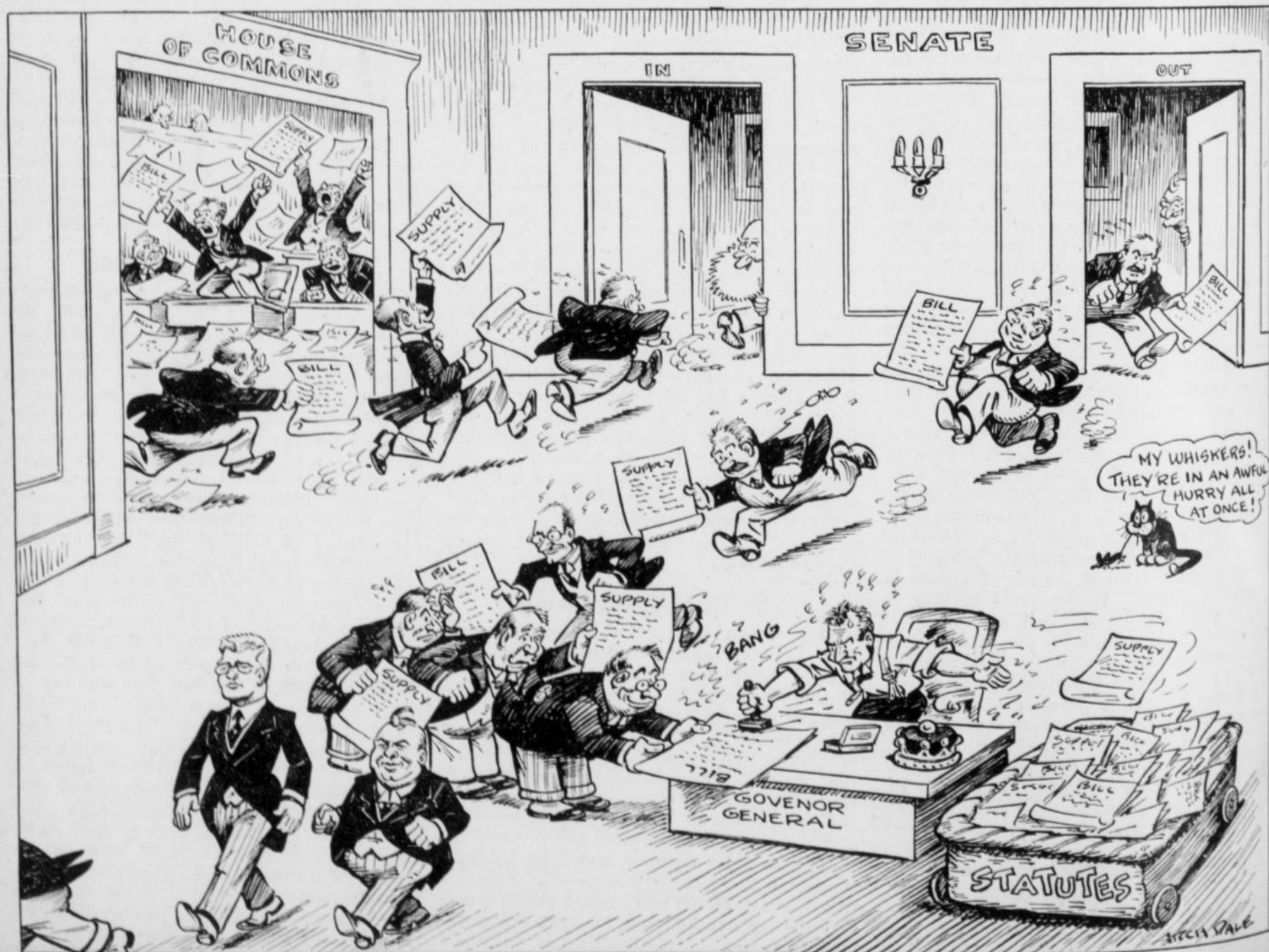
Only one thing is settled and that is that none of the great European nations were entirely free from war blame. Why not leave it at that? All that is accomplished by raking over the ashes of the conflict is to expose

still smoking embers to the fresh air of publicity where they begin to glow again. The undoubted ability of some of the men who are busily engaged in keeping old animosities alive by trying to fix the blame for the genesis of the World War would be better employed in furthering plans for preventing the recurrence of such a holocaust.

Canada at Washington

The purchase by the Canadian government of a handsome stone building in the diplomatic quarter at Washington, D.C., as a permanent home for our American ambassador, indicates the permanency of our new national relationship. While \$470,000, the reputed price paid, is a pretty heavy expenditure, yet every Canadian will desire that our ambassador at Washington be well housed and equipped with adequate facilities for the transaction of our national business. The new property will be the only bit of Canadian soil within the American Union, but we cannot doubt it will prove to be one of our most fruitful national investments. Hon. Vincent Massey, our American ambassador, has already made an excellent impression in American official circles and with his permanent establishment in keeping with the dignity and status of our country his work should continue to be even more effective.

The publishers of Canada must feel grateful to the finance minister, Hon. J. A. Robb, for his recognition of their difficulties by a reduction of one-third in the postal rate for the mailing of various publications. It will help to reduce the cost of production and assist in meeting the competition from other countries.



The Last Moments of the Spending Jamboree

The British Budget

Huge deficit faced as a result of the coal strike

IN presenting his budget to parliament on April 11, Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, reminded the house that his budget calculations of last year were based on the hope of industrial peace, but that the House was now meeting under the shadows of the disasters of 1926, for which his own role could only be to apportion the burden, not the blame. The coal strike, he said, caused a £17,000,000 decrease in revenue and a £14,000,000 increase in expenditure. The chancellor stated, however, that even under such a broadside as she had received Britain would not fly distress signals but would proceed with the policy of debt reduction. Such a policy was vital, he said, in view of the necessity of a lower money rate on the heavy debt conversions that fall due in the next three years.

Ingenious Budget Proposals

The various expedients that have been used by Mr. Churchill to budget next year's expenditures and half of last year's deficit without material increases in taxation have been described as ingenious. His proposals are as follows:

There will be new taxation, comprising an increase of two shillings a gallon for wines over 25 degrees, and sixpence on those with less alcohol, with special preference for Empire wines. British-made wines will be taxed a shilling a gallon; imported unmanufactured tobacco will bear an extra eightpence a pound. The McKenna duties of 33 1-3 per cent. on automobiles will be extended to cover imported automobile tires. Empire tires receive a one-third rebate. Imported tableware of translucent pottery will be taxed 28 shillings a hundredweight, with Empire preference. Customs and excise duties on matches will be raised about 20 per cent.

These new taxes will bring in about £6,000,000. From the surplus of the road fund derived from automobile owners £12,000,000 will be taken, and £14,800,000 will be obtained by making the landlord's property tax payable in yearly instalments instead of half-yearly instalments, thus juggling an extra half-year's instalment into this year's revenues. The rest of the sum will be obtained by reducing the period of credit to brewers for the payment of the beer duty from three months to one, by introducing legislation to prevent income tax evasion and to tax royalties on novels and plays paid to persons living out of England.

After reviewing the financial losses occasioned by the strike, Mr. Churchill said that serious as was the damage it was less than might have been expected and the country had borne it bravely, Britain maintaining her position as the world's greatest creditor nation and financial centre. Her exchange stood firm and the precautionary credits established to aid it would as a result be cancelled next month, he declared.

Proposals for the Future

Turning to the future, "not with any special sensation of relief," Mr. Churchill estimated the total expenditure for 1927 at £813,390,000. He admitted that this was £28,000,000 more than Philip Snowden, his Labor predecessor, budgeted three years ago, but when the expenditures automatically incurred through decisions of the Labor government and other previous governments were deducted, he said, it would be found that the present administration added only £17,000,000 of new expenditure, against which it had made economies which almost exactly balanced the addition. Economies of £40,000,000 were being urged, he said, but he warned that they could be effected only by a financial dictator and in the convulsion bound to follow them the dictator would fall.

It was proposed with the aid of an experts' commission to simplify the system of income tax collection and defeat evasions of the tax by the formation of one-man companies by residence in Channel Islands and other

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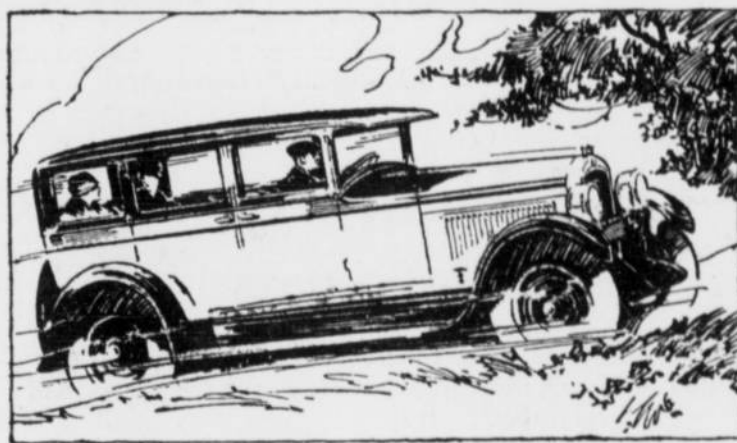
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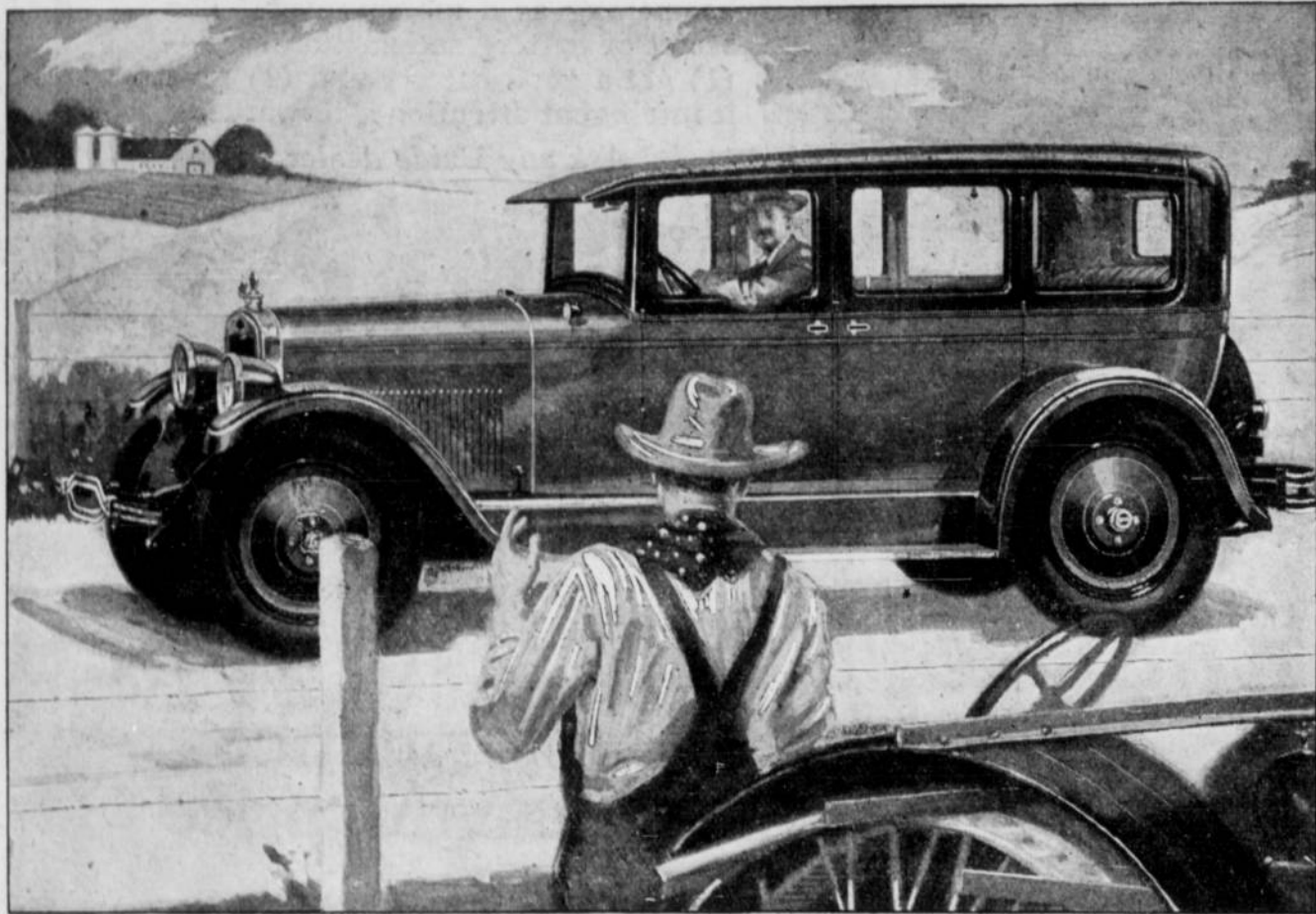
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The Grain Growers' Guide

means. The income tax would also be levied, he said, on royalties paid to non-resident playwrights, authors, etc. Announcing the extension of the McKenna duties to include automobile tires, he said he was hopeful that the duty would make little difference in tire prices and hoped that the increased tobacco duties would not be passed on to the consumers, of whom a growing proportion are women.

Mr. Churchill said that these new duties and excise taxes would raise £5,880,000 additional revenue. He said that £30,000,000 which still had to be found would be obtained by taking £12,000,000 from the road fund surplus, by reducing the period of credit allowed to brewers in the payment of duty from three months to one and by requiring that landlords' property taxes be paid yearly instead of half-yearly. He said this last item would mean a permanent addition to the annual revenues of only £550,000, but its importance for 1927 was that the change from the old system to the new would bring another installment of this tax into the finances of the present year. It would mean a temporary inconvenience for the taxpayers, he said, but the treasury would gain £14,800,000 by receiving two payments this year instead of one.

The government, he said, would do what it could by abolishing or absorbing three post-war departments, transport, mines and overseas trade, and accepting fewer entrants to the civil service.

Turning to sources of revenue for 1927, Mr. Churchill pointed out that whiskey duties, owing to the steadily decreasing consumption, produced £5,000,000 less last year. He regretted that he was forced to predict a decline in the income tax of nearly £23,000,000 which he said was an unprecedented situation for a chancellor of the exchequer to have to face.

National Debt \$35,000,000,000

The national debt, though being steadily reduced, stood at £7,554,750,000 he asserted, and Britain's principal and almost only foreign debt was £4,500,000,000, owed to the United States. Mr. Churchill said that £162,000,000 had been paid on the debt to the United States in the last five years. Though the gap between the payments to the United States and the receipts from Germany and Britain's allies was diminishing, he said the deficiency at present was £110,000,000, and under the Balfour note, even if the two sums were equalized, Britain would still have to bear not only its own war debts, but full responsibility for war debts advanced by her allies. The debt reduction is being pursued at such a rate, he declared, that, with peace and a money rate of 3½ per cent., the national debt could be paid off in 40 years.

The total increase in revenue for 1927, Mr. Churchill declared, would be nearly £38,000,000, which would convert the prospective deficit of £21,500,000 into a prospective surplus of £1,640,000. The sinking fund would be raised to the unprecedented level of £65,000,000, he said, and so pay off nearly half the arrears into which the country had fallen owing to the disasters of 1926. A prospective surplus of £1,400,000 would still remain, he asserted.

Summing up, Mr. Churchill pointed out that his new taxes spread their weight over all classes, that he is using £17,000,000 of windfall revenue to meet current needs because he expected the revenue for next year to recover to that extent, and that the remainder of the windfall money went toward wiping out sinking fund arrears. It would be quite impossible, he warned, to repeat these expedients next year, because he is at the absolute end of his adventitious resources. He said that if expenditures grew there would be no way of meeting them without further taxation.

There has been general relief in Great Britain since the condition of the country's finances was revealed by the budget, though it is recognized that the means adopted by the government to meet the current deficit are mere expedients. Mr. Churchill has been commended for his ingenious handling of a difficult situation, but the heavy burden of taxation still weighs heavily on all classes.

Wild Remnant of a Noble Herd

The wood buffalo of Wood Buffalo Park, never knew the restraints of woven wire

THE buffalo seen in parks and zoological gardens are descendants of the great migrating herd which formerly dwelt on the great plains, moving north in the spring and south again in the fall. Small remnants were saved from the rifles of the hunters, the most important being the herd which Michael Pablo, an enterprising half-breed of Montana, had raised from a nucleus of four calves captured on the plains. In 1907, the herd, then numbering 709, was purchased by the Dominion government and has developed into the fine Wainwright herd. The only buffalo any of us have seen, are therefore semi-domesticated and the descendants of semi-domesticated animals.

But one herd of buffalo has continued in the wild state and has never known the confining restraint of woven wire. It contains the wood buffalo of Wood Buffalo Park, a large stretch of territory located near the north-east corner of the province of Alberta, and somewhat south of Great Slave Lake. Wood Buffalo Park is a federal game preserve where none but Indians are allowed to hunt. Here a detached fragment of the American bison has its home. It was preserved because its members had lost the migrating instinct, and kept out of the way of the repeating rifle.

In 1922, an official of the Interior Department visited the territory and investigated the herd which it supports. He saw 114 of the animals and got close enough to some of them to secure good photographs. Contrary to the somewhat general view that they are stunted specimens of their race he found them to be "larger, darker and handsomer animals than those which were formerly found in such numbers on the plains far to the south." Many of the animals weigh over a ton and some as much as 2,500 pounds.

Though the only difference between the wood buffalo and the great plains buffalo is due to their environment they have been dignified by scientists as a sub-species and given the name *Bos (Bison) Bison Athabascæ*, whereas the ordinary kind are called *Bos (Bison) Bison*. If you ever meet a buffalo and are unable to distinguish whether he belongs to the species or the sub-species the obvious thing to do is to call out these two names and see which one he responds to.

The range of the Wood Buffalo Park is described as a heavily forested area, interspersed with open park-like meadows and many muskegs, sloughs and lakes. It contains poplar and jack pine ridges on which grow the coarse grasses and peavine on which the animals feed. The range was the one selected by the buffalo themselves and contains the shelter and forage suited to their requirements at every season of the year. One of the charac-

teristics of the range is that a large part of it is underlaid with gypsum deposits which are being dissolved away, causing subsidences which form potholes of all sizes up to 300 feet across and 60 feet deep. Skeletons of animals have been found in the bottom of some of these, indicating that the ground had given way and entrapped them.

Buffalo wallows are usually found on the sandy jack pine ridges. In these the animals were frequently found wallowing. Trees near such places were found rubbed smooth to a height of six and a half feet. During fly time the skin around the base of the horns gets itchy and the buffalo, in seeking relief, rub the bark off the trees, preferring the rough-barked jack pine.

A realistic account of meeting the animals is given

by Maxwell Graham, the representative of the department of interior, who visited the range in 1922. He says:

"Many animals were seen near Salt River Crossing. Before reaching this spot one huge bull was located lying down in a wallow but he winded the party and got away before a picture could be taken. A little later on the same day a herd of 16 buffalo were seen in an open muskeg and pictures of them were secured. Half an hour later another herd of about the same size came out of the forest and photographs were again obtained. A position was then taken up close to the place where these herds had emerged from the wood and in a short time more buffalo came through the bush and stood close at hand gazing out at the muskeg from the fringe of the forest. There appeared to be nine in this herd, one immense bull, two cows, two two-year-olds, three yearlings and one very small calf whose coat was a faint yellowish color. . . . On the return trip to camp the same day two big bulls were seen, and a herd of 16 buffalo were found at a wallow. This herd, consisting of two dark colored calves, several cows and some two-year-olds, besides the usual big bull, formed two ranks facing the cameras, bulls in front, cows and young stock behind, but soon the leader moved off to the right, the others following him. The last one, however, took a final roll before joining the rest."

"The wild buffalo has a very keen sense of smell. If the wind is favorable they can distinctly scent a man and providing no rain has fallen they can smell a human trail two days old. Their eye sight is not good. When the wind is favorable it is possible for a man to stand unconcealed within 50 feet or less of the buffalo. As long as he does not move they will not see him. When once they smell or see a man these huge animals move with remarkable rapidity."



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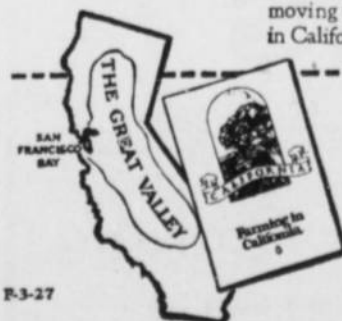
These conditions favor farming in many ways—in raising two litters of pigs a year, for instance. That means money, because California does not produce enough pork and the prices we pay our own farmers are middle-western prices plus freight.

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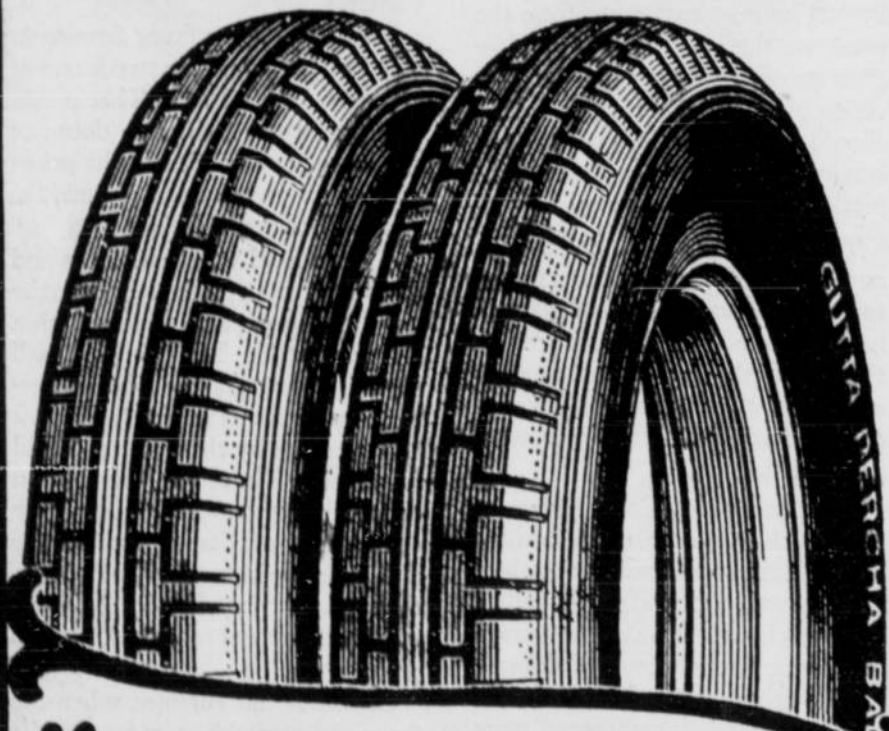
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The Inefficient Rifles

A humorous incident of the Riel Rebellion

By WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON

OWEN E. Hughes is a resident of the Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, district. I cannot recall just when I first met him. He was sheriff of Saskatchewan before it was made a province—in the late '80's, I expect—but I must have known him earlier than that. I had not heard of him for years and was not aware he still inhabited this planet, until I encountered him again late last summer in a Prince Albert hotel. Mr. Hughes is an English or Welshman, and does not look the years he has seen.

I mentioned Colonel Justus D. Willson, a mutual acquaintance.

"Let me show you something," said Mr. Hughes. He went to his room and returned with a copy of the Canada Gazette, so well preserved that though dated October, 1879, it looked as if it was just off the press. He drew my attention to a paragraph announcing the organization of two companies of volunteers under the designation of North-West Mounted Rifles, the commanding officers to be Captains Hughes, of Duck Lake, and Young, of Prince Albert. Of Captain Hughes' company, Gabriel Dumont—a few years later to become known from one end of Canada to the other as commander of the half-breeds in the '85 rebellion—and Mr. Beaupre, owner of a grist mill, at Duck Lake, were gazetted lieutenants. Captain Young had as his junior officers Lieutenants Justus D. Willson and Edward Stanley. Captain Hughes' company was recruited largely from the French half-breeds of the locality.

It was an interesting historic document, but I learned nothing further from Captain Hughes regarding the fortunes of the North-West Mounted Rifles.

A month later I was talking with Colonel Willson in Edmonton. I told him of meeting Owen Hughes and of seeing the old Gazette.

"So he's still alive!" exclaimed the colonel. He smiled reminiscently. "I must tell you something of the subsequent history of the North-West Mounted Rifles; it's a wonder Hughes didn't do so himself." And then I got the following story:

In the late '70s and early '80s, Mr. Hughes was manager of Stobart, Eden and Company's trading post at Duck Lake. He made periodical combined business and holiday trips to Winnipeg, and when the insurrection on the Saskatchewan flared up suddenly at the close of the winter of 1885, he happened to be in the prairie metropolis. Duck Lake was for the moment the storm centre of the trouble—the sanguinary Duck Lake fight had just occurred—and General Middleton with the Canadian Expeditionary Force was hurrying from the East to the Saskatchewan. Captain Hughes was greatly concerned about his affairs at Duck Lake, and anxious to get west, and when the force arrived in Winnipeg, he obtained permission from the general to accompany the troops. He had his own mount.

The North-West Mounted Rifles had been nominally in existence for five years, but in the fall of 1884 an order had been issued by the officer commanding at Winnipeg, Colonel Houghton—the whole prairie west was then included in the Manitoba military district—disbanding them.

"Some reason had to be assigned for the step," commented Colonel Willson, "and the notice in the Gazette read: 'Disbanded—inefficient.'"

"Of course," went on the colonel warmly, "we were inefficient! We couldn't be anything else. But it wasn't our fault. The Militia Department issued us rifles and saddlery—we supplied our own mounts; then they promptly forgot all about us. There was no provision for drill, we were never inspected—in fact we never heard anything from headquarters from the time we were organized until the order came that we were disbanded and were to turn over our government equipment to the nearest N.W.M.P. officer."

Captain Hughes is not naturally a

reticent man. He likes to talk. General Middleton was a little man up and down, but if he was small in any other dimension he didn't know it. He wore a heavy yellow moustache. He was a professional soldier, a strict disciplinarian and inclined to be pompous. He was a stickler for form and expected to be treated with the deference due his rank and military attainments. So when Captain Hughes, with breezy western assurance, rode up in the morning and accosted him: "Well, Middleton, what're you going to do today, eh? What're you going to do today?"—the general, while he didn't say so, was astonished and irritated. He was not accustomed to that sort of thing from the colonels and majors and captains and lieutenants under his command. However, that made no difference to Captain Owen Hughes. He continued in his informal, familiar style to put his queries and express his opinions until the expedition's commander wished to heaven the militia captain were back in Winnipeg, if not in a region more tropical.

Colonel Houghton, who had issued the order of disbandment, was in some capacity on the general's staff.

The column reached Qu'Appelle and then took the trail leading north and west in the general direction of Duck Lake. At length the south branch of the Saskatchewan, above Gabriel Dumont's Crossing—Gabriel was ferryman—came in sight. Nothing of consequence had occurred to break the monotony of the march. The column proceeded north along the east bank of the river.

One day as Captain Hughes rode toward the rear of the column, something broke loose up in front. The column came to an abrupt halt. A burst of furious rifle-fire portended an interruption to its peaceful progress. Riders galloped here and there; officers shouted brisk commands. Captain Hughes spurred forward to see what it was all about. He met Colonel Houghton.

"What's all the row, Houghton?" questioned Captain Hughes. "What's happened?"

The colonel was worried. "Row!" he replied curtly. "You may well ask that. We've stumbled into a hornet's nest, that's all. Advance guard driven in, lot of our men down—the devil to pay!"

Captain Hughes's short nose lifted pugnaciously, his chin was thrust out; he sniffed.

"What do you think of my men now, Houghton?" he enquired icily. "What do you think of 'em, eh?"

The colonel looked puzzled—puzzled and hot. "Your men?" He echoed Hughes' query. "What are you talking about? What men?"

Just then General Middleton rode up. Captain Hughes turned to him. "What do you think of 'em Middleton? What do you think of my men, eh?"

The general was even more bewildered and irritated than the colonel. "Wh-what d'you mean? What men? The devil are you talking about? What men?"

Captain Hughes drew in his breath sharply. He leaned out and swept an arm over the valley of Fish Creek below them—the brush-cloaked valley swarming with rebel snipers.

"Why, my men down there!" he exploded—"the men Colonel Houghton disbanded as inefficient,—Gabriel Dumont, my second lieutenant, and eighty of my half-breeds, driving back the whole Canadian army!" Captain Hughes paused, his eyes twinkling; then went on: "Fifteen hundred of you—fifteen hundred! Why, if I was down there leading them, I'd have you on the run in ten minutes and you'd never stop till you got to the Atlantic!"

What General Middleton said to Captain Hughes is not on record. I'm sorry he didn't tell me the story himself; then I might have learned. Anyway, that he didn't courtmartial and shoot him on the spot the fact that I saw the captain last summer in Prince Albert, robust and in the flesh, is the irrefutable evidence.



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Interesting stages in the evolution
of the modern clock

BREATHES there a farm boy who, in the days before he rose to the important ownership of a watch, did not time his return from the fields by the noon shadows in the stubble rows? And even though he may have been expert in this form of clock reading he will recollect that on some occasions the high priestess of the dinner table will have spoken very caustically of his ability, for at times the sun is in his meridian as much as 16 minutes before or 14 minutes after twelve o'clock mean time. And if the sun is such a poor substitute for a watch for the easiest reading of the whole day, what a chaotic state of affairs we would have if we had to depend upon it for the finer measurements of time which space out the single incidents in the round of complex human activity? It is almost impossible for us in this year of grace to realize what a contribution the clock-makers of history have made to modern orderliness and speed.

We have to go a long way back in history to find a people who knew nothing of the passage of the hours. When Alexander the Great entered Babylon, before the Christian era, the savants of that country modestly informed him that their predecessors had been measuring the hours for thousands of years; told him in fact that their astronomical records ran back for 403,000 years. And knowing what a fund of knowledge they had accumulated and the way in which they verified the principle of the sun dial, there is some reason to believe them.

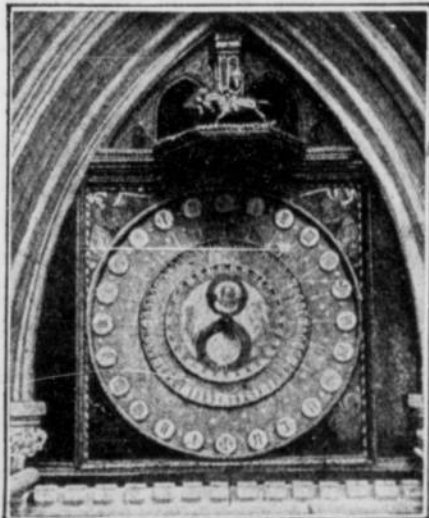
The Sun Dial

The Babylonians had discovered that only at the north and south poles would a stick upright in the ground measure by its shadow the regular passage of the hours. In lower latitudes the shadow cast by an upright stick or by the style of a sun dial, would so alter its position at the same hour, at various seasons of the year that the instrument would be useless.

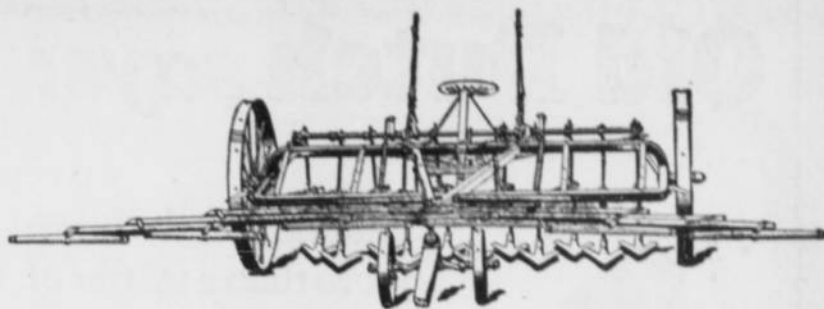
For instance, at nine o'clock on a mid-summer morning, the shadow would fall a good distance away from where it would fall at nine o'clock on a winter morning. To make a proper sun dial it is necessary to calculate the different paths the sun takes during the year, his high summer course and his low winter journey. But make the stick or style parallel to the axis of the earth, or the imaginary line between the poles, and the shadow will be approximately right for a given hour the year round. In other words, the style of the sun dial must point to the north star.

The first mechanical device for measuring the lapse of time was the water clock used by the Babylonians. It consisted of a basin with a spout or tap from which the water trickled into a receiving vessel. On the inside of this vessel were marks from which the hours could be told by the height of the water.

In the course of time this simple mechanism was greatly improved. In



The clock which ran for 500 years at Glastonbury Abbey.



A Valuable Machine for the Northwest

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John Deere Stiff Tooth Field Cultivator

The wide shovels provide a substantial overlap—all of the weeds are eradicated and the soil is thoroughly stirred.

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CANADIAN PATTERN. Made of good English leather, reconditioned, .55 each

HALTERS TAN LEATHER. Made from super English bridle butts, British government regulation pattern, with double browband, reconditioned, .95 each

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Price, per set of four or, complete as above but with traces joined to backband and belly-band by 34-inch ring \$12.50

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7x5-ft.	9x7-ft.	12x9-ft.
\$3.50	\$6.00	\$10.50
15x7 1/2-ft.	14x12-ft.	40x20-ft.
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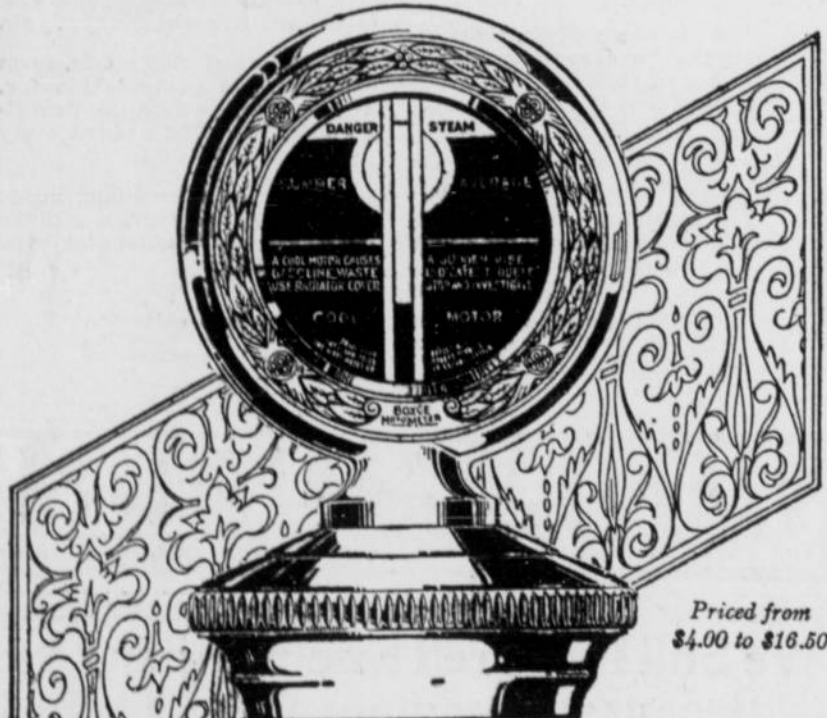


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The BOYCE MOTO METER never forgets. Mounted directly in the line of driving vision, it signals well in advance, the dangers of an overheated motor which mean heavy repair bills.

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Over 10,000,000 in use.

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Why work hard all year with no assurance of a yearly income. Don't take chances another year. Big money made making wells. Easily make \$50.00 to \$100.00 per day. Be your own boss. Need but small capital to start. We make complete line, augers and drills, horse and engine power. Write today, without any obligation, for prices, catalog and easy terms.
LIBLE MFG. COMPANY, Clarinda, Iowa, Box 760



The watch is as important to the naval officer as the compass. Watch and sextant enable him to detect latitude.

the hands of the Greeks, the receiving vessel became a long cylinder, in which a float was placed. Connected with the float was a chain passing over a pulley on a spindle, and balanced on the other end with a weight. To the pulley was fixed an hour hand which pointed out the hours on a dial, as the float rose on the water.

About eleven hundred years ago, the King of Persia sent Charlemagne a water clock of bronze, inlaid with gold which was very ingeniously constructed. According to the book of Science, the dial was composed of 12 small doors, representing the hours. Each door opened at the hour it represented, and out of it came a number of little balls which fell, one by one, at regular intervals, on a brass drum. The hour of the day was shown by the number of doors which were open, and the ear of the listener was informed by the count of the dropping balls. At 12 o'clock a dozen miniature horsemen trooped out and closed all the doors.

At the time when this Oriental marvel was being displayed, King Alfred of England made a simple clock by which at night time he could both write and tell the time. It was simply a thick, slow-burning candle, with the hours that it took to burn marked upon it.

The Weight Clock

No one can say who first got the idea of a weight clock. Saladin sent one to the Emperor Frederick II of Germany, and having regard to the fact that the Mohammedan people kept the torch of science alive when Europe was exclusively engaged with theology, it is probably that they ought to be credited with the invention of the first modern clock. As very few Europeans could read the figures on the face of a clock, in the time pieces adapted from Mohammedan patterns, the hours were struck by jacks which excited the amazed admiration of the people.

Unfortunately the clockmakers which received the most encouragement in Plantagenet times were the ones who made the most ingenious marionettes to perform at the striking of the hour. The men who worked to produce accuracy in chronometry did not come to the fore. But the clock made by Peter Lightfoot for Glastonbury Abbey in 1335 remained in working order till 1835.

Weight clocks, however, did not come into wide favor till the principle of the pendulum was discovered about 1580. A small boy attending the cathedral service at Pisa, fell to watching a hanging lamp that had been lighted and allowed to swing. The boy expected that as the swing of the lamp grew smaller it would move more quickly over the shorter space. But it seemed to him that the rhythm of the swing remained unchanged. He wanted some way of checking the time against the slow oscillations of the lamp. In a flash of genius he thought of his pulse. That boy was Galileo, and his after life reveals what the theologians of his time thought of his innovating ideas. But the fruits of genius were undeniable and the pendulum gave clock makers the regulator which they had vainly sought for centuries.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Splendid value at the old prices, better value, of course, at the new—for the quality remains the same.

Now you can buy an Ingersoll Alarm Clock for as little as \$1.75. The finest, the Type "R" Radiolite, for only \$5.50.

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Starts coldest motor instantly. For all cars. One free to exclusive agents. Liberal drawing account and travelling expenses guaranteed to distributors. QUICKSTART MFG. CO., 3026-G Station C., Omaha, Nebr.

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ALL right—here's a spool of Kester, the kind that's always ready to use. Yes, sir—inside this solder is a liquid flux, which like the sap in a tree, is the life of the job. A touch of heat, and a touch of Kester—the job is done.

The handy pound spool of Kester self-fluxing Solder will prove a time and money-saver for any busy farmer. The smaller package, Kester Metal Mender is a household necessity, indispensable to the practical woman.

Your hardware dealer, general store, auto supply shop or druggist can supply you.

FOR MENDING:
Dairy Cans
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KESTER SOLDER Acid-Core

Ready to Use—Requires Only Heat
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Rids Self of ASTHMA

After suffering for six years Mr. O. W. Dean, a prominent business man of Boston Harbor, Mass., discovered a new way to treat Asthma and to his utter astonishment he never had another attack afterwards. The success of this treatment has created such wonderful interest that Mr. Dean has had it prepared and ready for mailing and will gladly send a trial treatment free to every one suffering from Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis and Catarrh of the Mucous Membranes. It contains no narcotics or other habit-forming drugs. Write today for a free trial treatment.
O. W. Dean, 1244 Dean Rd., Boston Harbor, Mass.

Some Quaint and Amusing Epitaphs

In olden times the peculiarities of the dead were sometimes perpetuated on their monuments

SOME quaint epitaphs, mostly from tombstones in old English churchyards, are collected in an anthology, entitled Epitaphs, Graveyard Humor and Eulogy, by W. H. Beable. Thus embalmed in the literature of the age they may find an even more enduring repository than in the stone and marble in which they were first chiselled. A reviewer has stated that, "our ancestors, when speech was freer, and acceptance of the social order more general, and candor was less embarrassed by snobbery, hypocrisy, sensitiveness, good taste and other virtues and vices, let themselves go in a manner completely foreign to us."

The last place in the world to look for humor is surely in an epitaph, yet there are some epitaphs, mostly very old ones, which force a smile at their perusal. Their writers were, doubtless, not deliberately waggish, but some of their quaint sentiments, to the modern reader, are at least amusing. Some of them, however, may have been deliberate attempts at being witty as for instance the line "Here lies Fuller's earth" on the tombstone of a certain Dr. Fuller; or the epitaph of a brewer, named Burton, whose monument records:

Here lies poor Burton,
He was both hale and stout;
Death laid him on his bitter bier,
Now in another world he hops about
Another, which is deliberately facetious, runs like this.

Here lies John Bun,
He was killed by a gun,
His name was not Bun but Wood.
But Wood would not rhyme with gun, but Bun would.

Modern business men, though strong believers in the axiom that advertising pays, would hardly go as far as the son of an ancient tavern keeper who had an inscription placed on the monument of his father which, after recording that the deceased had been landlord of the Lion, assured the public that "his son still carries on the business." In Cheltenham there is an epitaph to one, John Higgs, which leaves no doubt as to occupation of the man whose achievements it placed in the enduring form of stone:

Here lies John Higgs,
A famous man for killing pigs,
For killing pigs was his delight
Both morning, afternoon and night.

On another gravestone, in an English churchyard, is an unusual boast which declares:

Here lies William Smith,
And what is somewhat rare,
He was born, bred and hanged,
In this here parish.

Epitaphs are found which celebrate the virtues of ale in prolonging life, as

the one at Great Walford, Worcester-shire, which reads:

Here old John Randall lies,
Who counting from his tale,
Lived three score years and ten,
Such virtue was in ale,
Ale was his meat,
Ale was his drink,
Ale did his heart revive,
And if he could have drunk his ale,
He still had been alive;
But he died January five, 1699.

A similar one is found at Edwallon, Notts, on a sociable old lady who departed this life in 1741:

She drank good ale, good punch and wine,
And lived to the age of 99.

Some of the queer epitaphs found on old tombstones in the United States are not overlooked in the book. In New York the sentence "She done her best," is found on a child's stone. Another, which does not appear to be duly authenticated, is for a dentist, and contains the following admonition to the passer-by:

Stranger approach this spot with gravity,
John Brown is filling his last cavity.

Doubt as to the destination of the deceased is by no means concealed in some of the ancient inscriptions as in the one on John Guley's tomb in an old country churchyard: "In expectation of the last day, what kind of man he was that day will discover," though in others, which had better not be quoted, no doubt whatever is expressed. In Wolverhampton there is an epitaph which says that the dead died from overeating and there is one in Devon which abuses the parson for neglecting the deceased in his last illness. Some inscriptions are to be found which are far from complimentary, as for instance one found in Cumberland. It was erected by the woman's brother, who had survived her husband. A part of the long inscription reads:

Her husband and child, whom she loved,
Seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown,
Whilst she received visitors, whom she dis-pised.

With an endearing smile,
The talents in which she principally ex-celled

Were difference of opinion, and discovering flaws and imperfections.

In Woolwich churchyard is to be found an inscription which uses the familiar text in a way not intended by the author. It says:

Sacred to the memory of Major James Brush, Royal Artillery, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol by his orderly, 14 April, 1831. Well done, good and faithful servant.

Some epitaphs say things that they do not mean but the one found at Monk-newton, near Drogheda, may simply be an essay in Irish wit. It reads:

Erected by Patrick Kelly
of the Town of Drogheda, Mariner,
In Memory of his Posterity.



4 out of 5 invite Pyorrhea

Dread Pyorrhea, with its host of serious ills, does not come uncalled for. It comes as the guest of Neglect and Carelessness.

And four persons out of five after forty (and thousands younger) contract Pyorrhea. Often serious diseases follow, destroying health and youth.

You need have no fear of vicious Pyorrhea. Start now using Forhan's for the Gums.

Used regularly and in time, Forhan's prevents Pyorrhea or checks its vicious course. It firms the gums and keeps them healthy. It protects teeth and keeps them snowy white.

It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., and contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid, used by dentists everywhere.

Safeguard your health! See your dentist twice a year. Start using Forhan's regularly morning and night. Teach your children this good habit. Play safe—get a tube to-day. At all druggists', 35c and 60c.

Forhan's for the gums

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

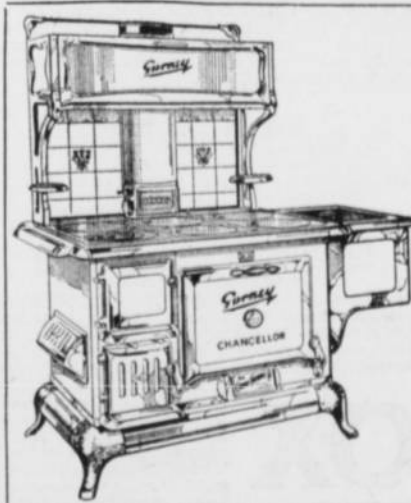


We make this promise

Everybody wants a sweet, fresh breath. If you try this new, sparkling Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant once, you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only hide bad breath with their tell-tale odors. Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant is a success. Try it.



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Heat, whether in the kitchen range for cooking, or in the furnace for warming the house, is the most important problem in the Western farm home.

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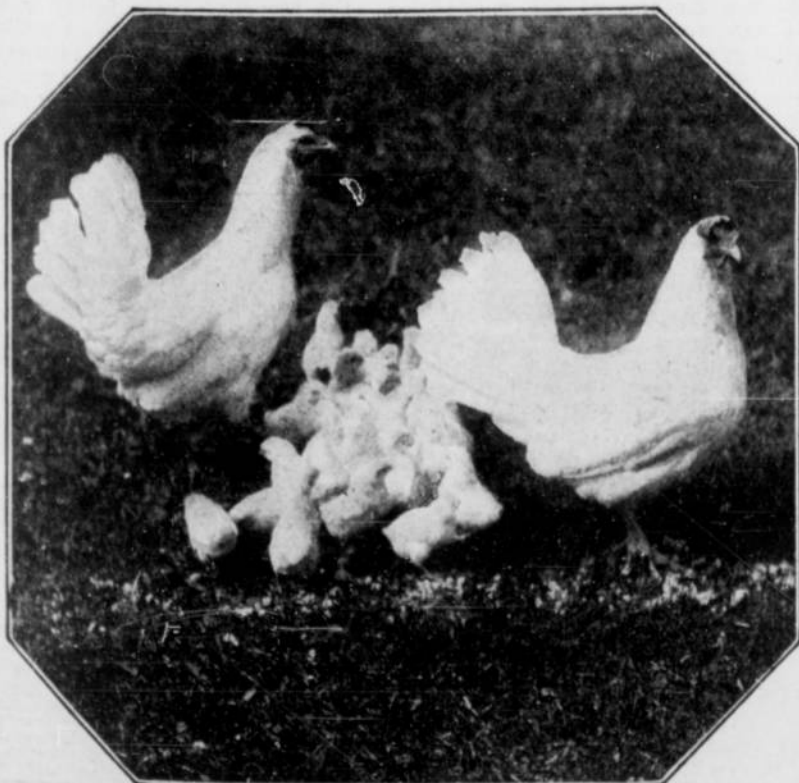
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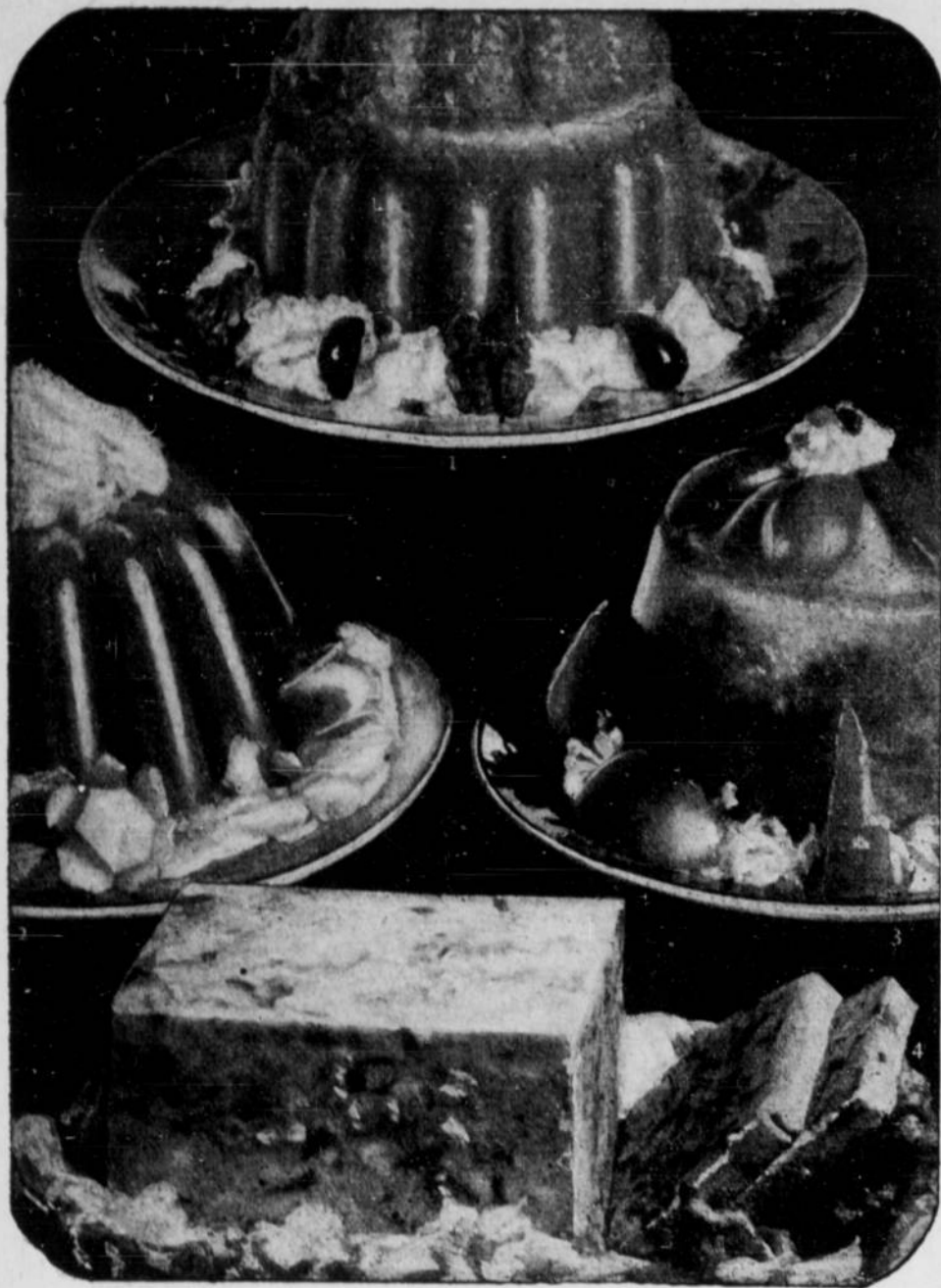
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NOT only fruits and vegetables, but meats, fish, rice, and other things combine perfectly with Knox Sparkling Gelatine—because it is unflavored, uncolored and unsweetened. Know Knox Gelatine. Know how different it is—how economical it is!

[1] BUTTER SCOTCH RICE PUDDING (8 Servings)

$\frac{1}{4}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup rice, 3 cups milk, 1 cup brown sugar,
2 tablespoonfuls butter.

Wash the rice and cook it until nearly tender in a double boiler with two cups milk scalded and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful salt. Meanwhile cook together in a shallow pan one cup brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls butter until it gets a very dark brown but not burnt. Add this to the rice and milk and finish cooking until the rice is tender and the caramel melted. Soak the gelatine in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water 5 minutes and dissolve it in one cup hot milk. Strain this into the cooked rice mixture and turn into a cold, wet mold.

[2] TOMATO JELLY (8 Servings)

$\frac{1}{4}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water, 1 tablespoonful onion juice,
2 cups tomatoes, 2 stalk celery,
Few grains cayenne, Few grains salt,
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar.

Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes. Mix remaining ingredients, except vinegar, bring to boiling point and let boil ten minutes. Add vinegar and soaked gelatine, and when gelatine is dissolved, strain. Turn into wet molds and chill. Remove from molds to bed of crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

Tomato Jelly Perfection: When Tomato Jelly begins to stiffen, add one cup shredded cabbage, one-half cup chopped celery and one-half green pepper or pimiento, finely chopped. Turn into wet, individual molds.

Favorite Salad: When Tomato Jelly begins to stiffen, add one-half cup chopped celery and one-half cup blanched and chopped almonds. Turn into wet, individual molds.

[3] FRUIT WHIP (6 Servings)

$\frac{1}{4}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water, 1 cup fruit juice,
1 tablespoonful lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar,
1 cup fruit, cut in small pieces,
Whites 2 eggs, Few grains salt.

Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in hot fruit juice (canned pineapple, cherries, raspberries, or any fresh fruit or combination of fruit juices). Add sugar, lemon juice and salt. When mixture begins to stiffen, add fruit cut in small pieces and drained. Beat, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Turn into wet mold or pile in glasses and garnish with whipped cream and pieces of fruit.

[4] SALAD DESSERT (A Double-Course Dish for Six Servings)

$\frac{1}{4}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.
4 tablespoonfuls cold water, 1 tablespoonful butter,
Yolks of two eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful paprika,
Few grains cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar,
2 tablespoonfuls canned pineapple juice,
1 cup prepared fruit (oranges, cherries,
canned pineapple, grapefruit, pears, etc.)
1 cup heavy cream.

Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes. Whip egg yolks and salt, add gradually vinegar, sugar, butter, cayenne and pineapple juice. Whip lightly. Heat milk in double boiler and gradually add the above mixture. Add soaked gelatine, and when mixture thickens, remove from fire. Stir occasionally while cooling. When beginning to set, whip and fold in whipped cream and fruit cut in small pieces. Turn into wet mold. When firm, remove to bed of crisp lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise to which a few spoonfuls of whipped cream or a beaten egg white has been added. Mold may be tightly sealed and packed in ice and salt if a frozen salad is desired.

KNOX

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"The Highest Quality for Health"

Send for Mrs. Knox's Books. There are suggestions for all menus and occasions—answers for all dessert and salad problems. Free, if you mention your grocer's name and enclose 4c. postage.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Dept. M., 180 St. Paul Street W., Montreal.

The Doctor--A Picture with a Soul

A study in human sympathies that reached a million hearts

THE recent death of Sir Luke Fildes at the ripe old age of 83, might have passed unnoticed by the majority of people outside those who are directly interested in art had not the notices contained the information that he painted *The Doctor*. Though few in this country have seen the original, which is now in the National Gallery of British Art, innumerable prints and photographs, of all sizes, have made the picture one of the most commonly known that was ever painted. The hearts of thousands of people to whom the name of the painter was scarcely known, have been touched by the pathos of this great work of art.

Sir Luke Fildes was born in Liverpool in 1844. He first made a name for himself as a highly successful illustrator. He was an intimate friend of Charles Dickens, and in collaboration with him worked out the illustrations for *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, Dickens' unfinished novel. He painted the coronation portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and leaves a rich legacy of his works to posterity. But chief among them all, for the great mass of people, is this scene: the sick child, the great hearted doctor, the distracted mother, and the strong self-controlled father—the child, in its fevered sleep, the centre of the group.

One explanation of how *The Doctor* came to be painted is that it represents a scene in a forester's cottage in Scotland. The mother had been a servant of Queen Victoria, at Balmoral Castle. Her child had been stricken with diphtheria, and when the Queen heard of it she sent a wire to London for Sir John Clarke, her personal physician. He came on a special train and used on the child antitoxin, then tried out for almost the first time. The child lived and the Queen commanded Sir Luke Fildes to paint the scene in commemoration of the wonderful recovery. The picture of the doctor is a portrait of Sir John Clarke.

The Doctor is one of the most universally popular pictures of the 19th century. Thousands of reproductions have been sold in all parts of the world. They are found in the homes of the rich and poor, the highly cultured and those making no pretence to culture. Many who are easily stirred by pathos or poetry have wept before it. It meets the final condition that a great work of art must appeal to the high and the low, the learned and the unlearned. Every string of solemnity in the gamut of life is being played upon here with dramatic intensity.

To those who are students of art there are features of the composition that are worth studying. There are several pyramidal masses. First imagine a line drawn from the father's to the doctor's head, through the doctors hand and on to the lower left hand corner of the picture, and another from the

father's head through the pitcher on the bench to the lower right hand corner, and you have one pyramid. The doctor's hand and head and the child's head form another; the grouping of the lamp, the medicine bottle and the cup on the table still another. In the window and picture frames are angular lines, and in the lamp and utensils curved lines. The picture therefore is a combination of all three elements of beauty in fine composition—angular, curved and pyramidal. These are called conventional accessories, but they are so carefully used that they are almost concealed.

How consummately the artist has expressed in each face and each body that which the drama admitted of being expressed! How intently and sympathetically the doctor seeks a clue to save the child's life! How beautifully he has rendered the sickness of the sleeping child! The drawing and rendering of the child is one of the great masterpieces of the 19th century. Notice the self control of the father as he stands by his beloved wife to support her in the hour of trial. He is majestic in his simple devotion to the stricken wife. And last but not least, study the profound dejection and surrender to her heart ache of the poor mother. Nobody ever did express such suffering more completely than has Fildes on this small piece of canvas. All the intense drama is reinforced by the way in which the light from the lamp and the window and every scrap and object is painted.

Finally notice the expression of the hands: Those of the doctor express the intensity of his concentration; those of the child the relaxation of sleep. The firm, re-assuring grasp of the father's hand on the wife's shoulder and the clasped hands of the agonized mother are full of expression.

What a social sermon in what was never intended to be a sermon is found in this picture! In it we have the whole range of human life, the affection of the mother for her child, loyalty of the husband to the wife and the great hearted sympathy of a powerful man for a helpless child; all at the close of day, with perilous night stealing on, more dreaded by the wise mother than the morning; and that no doubt makes her ask herself, "Will she survive the witching hour when life's energy runs low?"

And so we are justified in saying that this is one of the greatest works of art created during the 19th century, as immortal as the canvas on which it is painted. Sir Luke Fildes painted royalty in their coronation robes, but the scene of the painting with which he reached the hearts of millions was laid in a humble rural cottage and its figures are two plain farm folk, a great doctor and a sleeping child over whom may be hovering the invisible angel of death.



The Doctor

Defends Twine Inspection

Officer in charge of inspection says impossible to check all shipments.—
Suggests changes in regulation safeguarding purchasing

THE Guide article of February 15, demanding a tightening up in binder twine inspection has drawn a reply from Geo. H. Clark, chief of the Seed Branch, Ottawa, the department charged with binder twine inspection. Mr. Clark's letter follows:

"The administration of the Inspection and Sale Act was transferred to the Dominion Seed Branch in August, 1924, and the inspection of binder twine, which had been done by one inspector under the Trade and Commerce Department, was added to the duties of our forty seed and feed inspectors. These men are practically all graduates of agricultural colleges and have special training for their work. They cover the manufacturing, receiving and distributing points to check the quality of binder twine, and co-operate with the customs officers who are directly responsible for preventing illegal importations.

"It had become utterly impossible for one inspector to check up closely on binder twine at factories from Halifax to New Westminster, and although he was notified of importations exceeding a million bales in a single year, he could not do more than inspect some of them from his summer headquarters at Winnipeg. Frequent inspection is now made at the factories during the whole season, and our staff give special attention to binder twine during the importing and distribution period.

Variations in Length

"Binder twine is manufactured to run 650, 600, 550 or 500 feet per pound according to the nature and relative quantity of the materials used. But investigations have shown that the length of twine per pound within any ball will vary despite the skill of the experienced operator, who is responsible for feeding the stream of mixed fibre into the machine. Some of the measurements will run over the stated length per pound and some will run under, because of variation in the nature of the materials and in the human factor. The stated length per pound is an average within the ball at time of manufacture.

"Consideration must also be given to subsequent variations in weight. Within a month after making shipment of a 48-pound bale of binder twine, the net weight of the bale may have increased to 51 pounds or decreased to 45 pounds, depending on climatic and storage conditions, but this change in weight does not affect the total length of the twine. Twine running over weight, however, may be expected to measure short in length per pound.

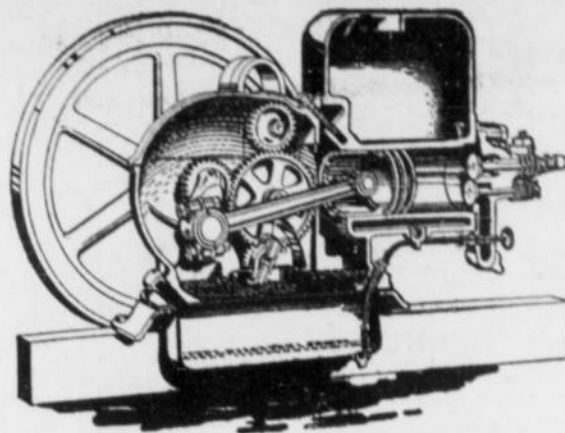
These variations in manufacture and weight explain the reason for the 5 per cent. tolerance so long as inspection is based on the number of feet per pound in the ball.

"The farmer is really interested in the total length of binder twine in the bale. The manufacturers work to a stated length per pound, and a 48-pound net weight of bale. In testing twine labelled 550 feet to the pound we have actually found an average length per pound of 583 feet, and taking 32 different lots which were tested at Calgary last season, 17 ran over the length stated on the label. We have no control over the weight of binder twine in the bale, but are pleased to report that very few shipments are seriously short in length when taking the average length per pound and having regard to the variable weight factor.

"Regarding amendments to the legislation, the 5 per cent. tolerance might be eliminated by changing the inspection from the number of feet per pound in the ball to the total length of twine in the bale. The tag placed on the bale would show the total length of twine, say 24,000 or 27,000 or 30,000 feet, and determinations could be made by drawing a representative sample and taking the then net weight of the bale into consideration. Some of the manufacturers are endeavoring to meet this proposed change in legislation by investigating a measuring device with an automatic cut-off at the required length of twine in the ball.

Might Delay Field Work

"Your suggestion, 'that all twine imported be inspected on arrival in Canada' is not practical of application. We maintain inspectors to check up on binder twine at ports of transshipment from boat to rail, and others stationed in the agricultural districts inspect the twine being sold to farmers. But there is a very large number of so-called ports of entry where the twine is cleared by customs officers. Toward the end of the harvest season import shipments from the United States are commonly small, and are sometimes brought in by express. To refuse to release the twine under such conditions, until an inspector has been notified and can make it possible to travel a considerable distance to a remote port of entry, would very soon lead to serious complaints from farmers whose binders might be held up in the midst of harvest. If there were evidence to show any appreciable loss to the farmer from binder twine imported from a particular source of supply, then customs officers could be instructed not to release such shipments until they had been inspected."



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The Trials of a Tree Planter

It cost Harvey Hanson a lot to learn what he might have got out of a government bulletin

AS I look back over my first efforts at tree planting in Alberta, I cannot help but be amused even at this late date. It goes back to 1913. I was holding down a homestead at the time out in the so-called dry area of eastern Alberta. I was helping another homesteader plant a shelter belt. He had got trees from the government and he paid me the magnificent sum of \$1.00 per day to help him plant them. But as money was scarce and a day's work for real money was scarcer, I was glad to get even that.

When we were finished he had about two dozen with no place to put them so he told me to take them if I wished. This I did with thanks, and I took them home and planted them around my little house in the loose dirt that I had taken out and scattered when I dug my cellar. How I nursed them and watered them from a well so full of alkali water it could have been used for whitewash. I cultivated the ground with a shovel. Of course they all died.

Dry Stakes: Green Man

My next attempt was a year later. Someone told me you could take willows, cut stakes and drive them in the ground and they would grow. So when I came out to my homestead to stay another two months and a half, late in May or early June, I cut a lot of willow stakes from the scrub willow, such as grows along any small stream, and I planted them around a slough that was on my land. Needless to say they all died. The only thing they did was to stop the mower of the man who cut the hay on my land for feed.

It was not until five years later when I was living in this district that I tried again. This being a more humid area I just naturally thought anything would grow here. I was breaking prairie at the time. There were several swales or coulees where there were nice little clumps of Aspen or native poplar. It seemed a pity to plow them under, so while the horses had a rest I used to pull out some of the nicest ones and pile them up on the plowed land and at night I would take the walking plow and plant them. This was also late in June. I had several hundred of them planted and for a time it looked like I might some day have a forest but they finally died and what did not, the cattle broke off.

An Excess of Zeal

In 1921 I had another try. I had my brother with me then fresh up from the States. He went out along the C.P.R. irrigation canal and dug up some Balm of Gilead or black poplar. These he brought up with lots of dirt and roots and dug holes in the door yard big enough to bury a calf. He put lots of fresh horse manure in the bottom and watered them with a horse and a barrel. "Literally cooked the roots." Another failure.

In 1922, I bought ten supposedly Russian poplar, four feet high, from an agent. I put these out on 1921 breaking. These grew all right, but the grass encroached and still does as the sod was not out of the ground enough. These trees grew up to eight feet high and then winter killed to the ground early in 1924. Another failure.

But during the summer of 1922, I went to Calgary, and in the district

west of here I saw trees on dry land and on lighter soil than we have which were a joy to behold. So I asked myself—why cannot I? I began to enquire, with the result that I took breaking of 1921 and put eight horses on the gang plow and turned it under about 10 or 11 inches deep. This soil is the poorest I have on my farm and stony as well, but it sure looked nice after it was turned over so deep.

I worked this all of 1922, got it in order for trees, and had the place inspected by the Dominion forestry inspectors, and got 1,400 trees from the government in the spring of 1923. These I planted using a walking plow to make a furrow, throwing it out both ways. I have since discarded this method in favor of a spade as the latter is faster. I cultivated these trees immediately after planting and every two or three weeks after until late in July, pulling and hoeing between the rows.

The Reward of Persistence

They took root and began to grow. They were not much to look at the first year, but by May, 1924, they began to be a pleasure, as a little green belt began to show up along the north of the buildings even at a distance. By May, 1925, they were eight feet high, and by May, 1926, they were 12 feet high. As soon as the inspector came around in the summer of 1923 and, by the way, he came just at the right time, as I had just finished cultivating them the fourth time and there was not a weed in them, and in the late afternoon against the sun they sure looked fine.

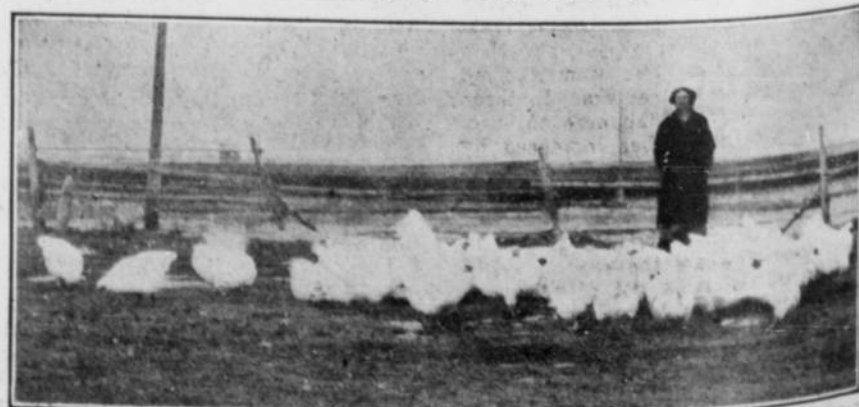
I was "ace high" with him. He pulled out his note book and I had only to ask for what I wanted. Green ash in any quantity I asked for, and got 1,200 trees in all for 1924 planting, and I have been planting from 1,200 to 1,700 every spring ever since. I expect to plant 2,000 in 1927. I never did anything that I felt give better returns in comfort and satisfaction, besides, my farm is many hundred dollars increased in value. My family enjoys them, the children like to play under the trees and the song birds have already taken possession.

The Formula of Experience

The whole secret lies in having the land well worked before you start. It is better to wait a year and work the land than to plant trees while the land is still soddy.

The next important thing after preparing the soil good and planting, is to cultivate well and often. Every time you think they need a rain get out and cultivate whether they are weedy or not. I have two cultivators, one is a 14-tooth with small shovels which I use the first time. You can go right up along side a seedling or cutting and not hurt it.

Another important thing is to fence so the stock cannot tramp them down. They will break off a lot of trees in a year if you don't. Better build a good one to begin with—you will be well repaid for your work if you do, as it is hard to see nice trees broken off either by your own or someone else's stock. I put up a four-barb wire and cedar posts a rod apart around my first ones. It can be taken down later. I do not consider trees work, it is only a pastime.



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Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the question and with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

Have a heart when asking your poser. It shouldn't be so hard that only a few people will know the answer. On the other hand it should be so easy that Schoolgirl Sue will triumph over Dad, who will take it out on the editor. Ask those questions, the answer to which we have all heard at some time or other, but has slipped our memory.

Here are two fair samples:

1—Who is the first United States Minister to Canada?

A—William Phillips.

2—What was the first naval battle fought in Canadian waters?

A—In 1697, the Pelican, commanded by Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville, sank the British frigate, Hampshire, off Fort Nelson in Hudson's Bay.

How Many of These Can You Answer?

1—What is the name of the new capital of Australia?

2—How long does it take to go from Vancouver to Montreal by train?

3—Who was Baron Munchausen?

4—Who was the inventor of the airplane?

5—Where and when was the first Communistic colony on the North American continent founded?

6—What is a common color marking for which Shorthorn cattle are disqualified for registry?

7—Who is the military dictator of Spain?

8—What is the meaning of the word Swarajist?

9—Who was Gregor Mendel?

10—Which is the oldest city in Canada?

11—For what do we remember Sarajevo?

12—Who is the British Poet Laureate?

13—Where does the bulk of the world's supply of platinum come from?

14—What is insulin, and who discovered it?

15—What was the name of the Tennessee school teacher who precipitated the "monkey trial" in which Wm. J. Bryan and Clarence Darrow took part on opposite sides?

16—When was the first Canadian transcontinental railway completed?

17—For what is Thomas D'Arcy McGee remembered?

18—How long does it take to hatch a pigeon's egg?

19—Name two college professors who have achieved eminence in contemporary Canadian politics.

20—What is the principle on which the 5-5-3 naval pact rests?

See the answers in The Guide of May 15.

Oriental in B.C.

Legislature alarmed over startling increase

THE rapid increase of Orientals in British Columbia is causing considerable alarm in that province. The facts concerning the situation have been collected by the Bureau of Provincial Information, and a copy of the report has been sent to Ottawa. The federal government has also been presented by the legislature with a copy of a resolution asking, among other things, "that it forthwith take the action necessary to bring about the denunciation of any and all treaties insofar as the terms and provisions of the same have the effect of depriving the Dominion of Canada of the power of regulation, control and prohibition of Asiatic immigration."

Some of the facts collected are rather startling. It was found that the Oriental population of the province is now in excess of 46,500 or one in every 12 persons in the province. The Japanese birthrate is 40 per 1,000, as compared with a general birth rate for all races, except native Indians, of 18 per 1,000. The increase in the Japanese population through the excess of births over deaths is now greater by more than two to one than the immigration of people of that race. It was also shown that the arrivals of Japanese women have greatly outnumbered the arrivals of men for several years past, and that at the present time two women come in for every man that enters. In three years the number of Japanese children in the public schools has increased by 74 per cent., while in the same time the white children have increased 6 per cent.

Of all the Oriental arrivals in Canada in the past 20 years the report claims that British Columbia got 80 per cent. of the Chinese, over 98 per cent. of the Japanese, and nearly 99 per cent. of the Hindus. Orientals now own land and improved property in the province worth nearly \$10,500,000, and lease property worth over \$1,000,000.

There are now over 11,300 orientals engaged in the industries of the province. Between 30 and 40 per cent. of the employees in saw and planing mills and close to 50 per cent. of the employees in shingle mills are now orientals, and this in spite of the fact that the proportion employed in the lumber industry has been gradually reduced. In 1925, there were 3,231 Asiatics carrying on in licensed trades and callings in the province. In the cities they constitute an incredibly large per centage of the total number of licensees in some callings.

The fishing industry was formerly largely manned by Orientals, but a policy of gradual reduction in the number of licenses allowed to them is rapidly bringing the industry back into the hands of whites and native Indian fishermen.

Acute Situation in Agriculture

The situation is especially acute in fruit growing. Of the acreage in small fruits at the present time the proportion held by Oriental growers is 30.6 per cent., while in number they constitute about one-seventh of the growers. The acreage of fruit land held by them is rapidly increasing. In the greenhouse business the Oriental is more and more increasing his hold. In 1925 he constituted 13 per cent. of the growers and operated 37 per cent. of the glass area. Between 1923 and 1925, the survey showed that while white operation increased but 8 per cent., the increase in Oriental operation was 58 per cent.

The handling of produce and garden truck by peddlers and hucksters is now almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, and the same applies to the sale of vegetables in stores. In one city it was found that 91 per cent. of the store business in vegetables was in the control of Chinese. The Farmers' Institutes have been active in having the survey of Oriental penetration carried through.

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The Versatile Fruit

Rhubarb arrives just when the fruit shelf is nearly empty

By THE COUNTRY COOK

THOUGH it is debatable whether rhubarb is a vegetable or a fruit, I always feel inclined to regard it as a fruit, and one of the very best and most useful in the whole catalog. Everybody grows rhubarb—or should do so—it comes along first in the spring and lasts all summer. It is the best of spring tonics and decidedly the most palatable—giving us the iron and mineral salts so necessary to tone up the system in the spring. Rhubarb begins to arrive just as the fruit closet and pickle shelf are beginning to be depleted of their winter supplies, and the new arrival is most accommodating. It blends with so many other things and takes on the flavor of other fruits so well, that it adds amazingly to the spending power of our more expensive fruits.

Rhubarb combines perfectly with raspberry or strawberry in jam, pies, pudding or sauce. A little rhubarb added to saskatoons, sunberries or blueberries gives just the necessary zip to these somewhat insipid fruits and makes them more attractive to the taste. So long as you have rhubarb in the garden there is never any trouble to have a pie that the men all like, or a pudding, or just plain sauce. Or it adapts itself to dumplings, to shortcake or brown betty and dozens of other dishes, and best of all, it is the cheapest of all fruits that ever comes to the market or is grown in the garden. The new rhubarbs that the horticulturalists are giving us are vast improvements on the old green, sour sorts. I find that Macdonald is better than the old ones, while the new Ruby is even better in flavor and has a richer color than Macdonald. Let them keep on improving this most friendly of all the garden fruits.

Canned Rhubarb

The friend who gave me this recipe told me that she canned 60 quarts of Macdonald rhubarb last fall and it had proved one of the most popular fruit dishes of the winter. Wash the rhubarb but do not peel. Cut in small pieces and pack in sterilized jars. Put the jars in the oven and cook for 20 minutes or until the rhubarb is tender but not broken. Make a syrup of one cup of water to two of sugar, drop in a few cloves, fill the jars to overflowing with boiling syrup and seal while hot. If you like the fruit tart use less sugar in making the syrup.

Rhubarb and Strawberry

Last summer we had a good crop of everbearing strawberries and some raspberries, and when there were any left over from a meal or more on the plants than we could use, I gathered some rhubarb and stewed it with the strawberries or raspberries. One-third berries and two-thirds rhubarb. Sealed in sterilized jars this has been a real addition to our winter supply of fruit.

Rhubarb Jelly

1 envelope gelatine 1 1/2 lbs. rhubarb
3/4 c. sugar 1/2 lemon
3/4 c. water

Pour one-half the water into a saucepan, add sugar, grated rind and juice of lemon, bring to boiling point, add the rhubarb, washed and sliced, simmer 30 minutes, then strain. Add gelatine which has been soaked in the remainder of the water, stir over the fire until dissolved. Pour into a wet mold and when set turn out and serve with whipped cream or boiled custard.

Rhubarb Conserve

4 lbs. rhubarb 2 oranges
1 lb. raisins 1 lemon
5 lbs. sugar

Cut rhubarb in pieces, add sugar raisins and grated rind and juice of oranges and lemon. Let stand for one, half-hour. Bring to boiling point and cook for about 45 minutes, stirring frequently.

Rhubarb Custard Pie

2 c. rhubarb 1 tsp. lemon juice
1 c. sugar 1/4 tsp. salt
1 c. milk Pastry
2 eggs 4 T. sugar for meringue
1 T. flour

Stew the rhubarb in three-fourths cup sugar until soft, cool and add milk and the yolks of the eggs beaten with one-fourth cup sugar, the flour and the salt mixed together. Add lemon juice. Pour into a pie pan lined with pastry with a fluted rim. Bake until almost firm, cover with a meringue made with the whites of the eggs and the four tablespoons sugar and return to the oven, bake very slowly until the meringue is finished. To make meringue beat the egg whites stiff, add the sugar a tablespoon at a time, beating well each time. Flavor with vanilla or lemon extract and spread on pie.

Rhubarb Dowdy

Bread and butter Sugar
Rhubarb

Line a pudding dish with thin slices of bread and butter, fill with rhubarb cut in small pieces without peeling, add sugar and cinnamon or cloves. Cover the top with another layer of bread and butter, butter side up, and bake very slowly in a moderate oven until the rhubarb is tender. Serve with cream.

Rhubarb Shortcake

1/2 c. shortening 3 c. flour
3 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. salt

1 egg 1 cup milk
Sift flour, baking powder and salt four times. Cut the shortening in with two knives. Add milk and, lastly, the well-beaten egg. Spread on a greased layer cake pan and bake in a hot oven. For filling wash and cut rhubarb into small pieces, add a little boiling water and cook until tender.

Drain off water and for every two cups of rhubarb add one cup sugar and ground cinnamon to taste. Split the shortcake, spread with butter, put rhubarb between and on top and serve with whipped cream. Or you may cut the rhubarb in small pieces and bake it in the oven without water and use for filling the same way as above.

Fig and Rhubarb Jam

2 lbs. rhubarb 2 lbs. sugar
2 lbs. figs

Cut both rhubarb and figs into small pieces and cook together in a little water until soft. Add sugar and simmer till thick and smooth, stirring often. This jam is especially good for children.

Rhubarb and Raspberry Jam

1 1/2 lbs. raspberries 7 1/2 lbs. rhubarb
8 lbs. sugar

Pick over the raspberries, cut the rhubarb in small pieces, cover with the sugar, allow to stand overnight. In the morning boil for an hour or more, bottle and seal.

Pineapple Rhubarb Dumpling

2 c. diced rhubarb 1/2 tsp. salt
6 slices pineapple 1-3 c. shortening
2 c. flour 1/2 to 3/4 c. milk
3 tsp. baking powder 1/2 c. halved raisins
2 T. butter Sugar

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Rub in the shortening and gradually add milk to make the dough as for baking powder biscuit. Turn out on a floured board, roll out to one-fourth inch thickness and cut into four-inch squares. On each piece put two tablespoons of rhubarb, two of the pineapple, a few raisins, one tablespoon of sugar and a bit of butter. Fold the dough over the fruit, pressing the edges together. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with foaming sauce or whipped cream. Equal parts of strawberry and rhubarb with no raisins may be used if desired.

Rhubarb Betty

2 c. rhubarb 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1 T. butter 3/4 c. sugar
2 c. bread crumbs

Butter the baking dish, and cover the bottom with crumbs, then a layer of rhubarb. Fill the dish with alternate layers of crumbs and rhubarb, sprinkling the sugar over each layer of rhubarb. Sprinkle the top with cinnamon and dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven, Serve with cream or syrup.



Mrs. J. Cowell of Jensen, Sask., sends this snapshot of her children in the rhubarb patch.

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Weapons for Housecleaning

Suitable tools make short work of dust and cobwebs—What to look for when buying

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

It seems as if Fate had decreed that womankind must be eternally dogged by dust and dirt. However, modern methods and equipment have done a good deal towards making the task of cleaning easier. If you were a housekeeper 15 or 20 years ago your chief weapons against dirt were probably a corn broom and a feather duster—one raised the dust and after it had settled, the other flicked it from one article of furniture to the next.

Today things are different. With suitable tools, dirt is picked up instead of being scattered, and the work is done with the least expenditure of energy. This welcome change came about when people discarded thick carpets and went in for bare floors and linoleum. It didn't take long for home-makers to discover that a

corn broom on the new type of floor failed to gather up the dirt. Perhaps it was good for corners but otherwise it had to give place to more efficient tools. Most women agree that a push-broom with bristles of hair is the best thing for collecting fine particles without raising a dust or using up a lot of strength. What a change from the old fashioned way of sweeping! In some of the newest push-brooms a certain amount of vegetable fibre is mixed with the hair in order to increase the wearing qualities. Time will show whether this combination is better than all hair. One improvement is the addition of rubber to protect furniture and woodwork from bumps which is particularly desirable when the younger members of the family help with the sweeping. Another new feature is the open "back" which makes it easy to keep the bristles free from an accumulation of dust and dirt. It is well worth while to examine a push-broom so that you may know how the bristles are secured. Some are merely held in place by staples, others by glue or cement, others by wire and still others are gripped in steel. The last two types are likely to give the best service. A good push-broom can be purchased for about \$1.60.

Another tool specially adapted for taking care of modern floors is the dry mop. For daily care it can't be beaten as it picks up the finest dust and holds it until shaken out of doors. There seems to be no end to the styles brought out by manufacturers—round mops, pointed mops, flat mops, oval mops, all with merits of their own, so it just remains for you to choose the one best adapted for your purpose. To get good results a mop should lie flat on the floor and should not only gather dust but act as a polisher. It should also be shaped so that you can clean corners properly. The swivel or adjustable handle is an added advantage since it permits you to mop under furniture without stooping. Detachable handles are also desirable. The mop itself should be made of strings or yarns that are strong and yet light and fluffy. Many are constructed so that the

strings can be removed for washing. Some mops are chemically treated and some are not, so you will have to decide which will suit your conditions best. If your floors are waxed never use an oiled mop as it will make them sticky and gummy. Certain kinds are treated chemically and yet are not oily and these seem the most satisfactory. Of course a mop needs a bath occasionally to keep it in good condition so treat it to a tubbing in a lather of soft water and a mild soap. Rinse and dry in the sun. Any of the dustless mops are splendid for baseboards and save a lot of bending. Some people use theirs for high ledges and the top of doors and windows. Not only do these modern tools simplify daily care, but they also reduce the amount of work to be done at house cleaning time. Walls, curtains, woodwork, ledges, pictures and bookcases are not nearly so dusty as in the days of carpets and corn brooms.

That reminds me of wall brushes—when once you have used one you'll never go back to standing on a chair and wielding a broom swathed in a duster. One type is made of lamb's wool and another of animal bristles, but I think you'll prefer the latter because there's less danger of streaking. However, even the bristles must be cleaned regularly if you wish to secure good results. The well shaped brush on the end of a long, smooth handle enables you to dust walls and disturb spider webs with ease. Be sure to use a light even stroke to get good results. The bristles of this

type are usually secured by twisted wire.

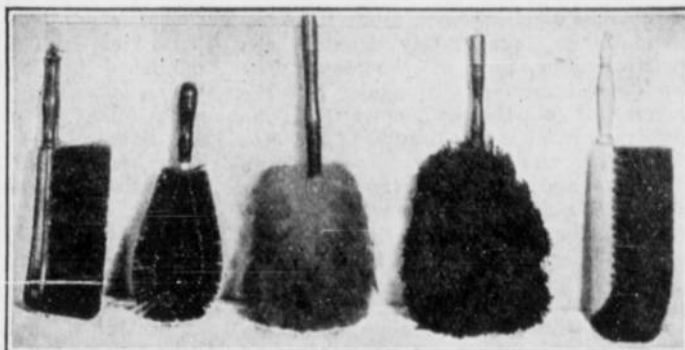
A Good Investment

One of my most valued labor-savers is a "handle duster," which is really a small dustless mop with a smooth handle that is comfortable to hold. This tool is much easier to use than an ordinary duster, because it covers a larger surface and does the work more quickly in consequence. The handle keeps one's hands from becoming dirty. I use this duster for the piano, the gramophone, table tops and legs, seats, rungs and spokes of chairs, rockers of the rocking chair, tops, sides and backs of bookcases, panels, tops and frames of doors, wainscoting and other woodwork, bannisters, backs, tops, and sides of dressers, bedsteads, springs, woodwork and frame of the sewing machine. So you see this is a piece of equipment I should hate to be without. Try one and make a note of how it speeds up the daily dusting and saves a lot of bending. If you have Windsor chairs with spindles in the back it will pay you to invest in a split duster. The cost of either types is about 75 cents.

The market offers all kinds of chemically treated cloths which have way of seizing hold of dust and preventing it from being scattered. You can buy one for about 35 cents, but I prefer to make mine at home and find them very satisfactory. This is how it's done. Into a can put a piece of velvet, silk or cotton suitable for dusting, and pour in a mixture made of equal parts of turpentine, boiled linseed oil and coal oil. From three-quarters to one and a half tablespoons is enough, depending upon the thickness of the cloth. It is a mistake to use too



Three types of mops for cleaning walls.



Handy brushes and dusters. The two outer ones are banister brushes; second from left, an upholstery brush; other two are dusting mops, the one on the right is chemically treated.



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The Countrywoman

Franchise to be Broadened

THERE is likely to be many forecasts of blue ruin for England during the next few weeks, by those who are in their inmost hearts opposed to women exercising the franchise. If the policy, which Premier Baldwin has announced his government stands ready to support, is enacted into legislation by the British House of Commons, over 5,000,000 women will be given the right to vote, and the balance of voting power will be in the hands of the women of England, for there will be then about 13,800,000 women and 11,800,000 men entitled to vote.

As matters now stand there are approximately 8,800,000 women voters: Only those women who are over 30 years of age may vote, and there are also some property qualifications which discriminate against women. There has been considerable agitation since the close of the war to establish equality in regard to the granting of the franchise but the requested reform has been repeatedly delayed.

Last summer the women of England staged a large parade to draw attention of the public to the fairness of their demands. Since that time there has been a very strong lobby in the House of Commons, and the government has been asked to make a declaration of its policy in this matter. Premier Baldwin announced that he would be ready to make some public statement about Easter.

That announcement has now been made. A news dispatch appearing in the Ottawa Gazette, under date of April 13, says: "The momentous declaration was made with seeming uneasiness by the prime minister, following the discussion of the franchise in the cabinet this morning. In a low tone he informed the House of the government's decision to lower the voting age for women to equality with men. The announcement immediately became the political sensation of the day. The budget introduced Monday by the chancellor of the exchequer and the government's much-discussed bill for regulating trades union were forgotten as press and public started to discuss Britain's political future with the balance of the power in the hands of the women."

Canadian women will watch with interest, the progress of the legislation bringing about this broadening of the franchise.

Canadian Writer Wins Prize

Just recently from Boston has come the announcement that a Canadian, Miss Mazo de la Roche, has won the Atlantic Monthly prize of \$10,000, for a full-length novel. Nearly 1,200 other writers, from practically all parts of the English-speaking world took part in the competition.

Canadians are proud of Miss de la Roche's success. She is the second Canadian woman to receive a valuable prize for fiction writing. The other was Martha Ostenso, who wrote *Wild Geese*. Martha Ostenso was born in Norway, and has lived both in the United States and in Canada. Her story had a Manitoba setting. Miss de la Roche is a Canadian. She was born in Ontario, and now lives with her sister in the city of Toronto. We understand that her new novel has an Ontario setting.

The title of Miss de la Roche's story is *Jalna*. It will appear serially in the Atlantic Monthly before it appears in book form. It will be brought out this fall by her Canadian publishers, the Macmillan Company of Canada. The author will receive, in addition to the prize money, the customary royalties on the sale of the book and the proceeds from the drama and moving picture rights. It is quite likely that

these will amount to large sums, for the winning of such a valuable prize brings fame to any writer.

Miss de la Roche has been writing short stories ever since she was 18 years of age. She has, previous to this time, written four other books. They are: *Explorers of the Dawn*; *Possession*; *Delight and Low Life*. She has also written successful one-act plays.

Only Today

Yesterday's sun went down last night,
And the sun of tomorrow is yet to rise;
Only the sky of today is bright, and over
The path of our journey lies.
We that would come to the goal at last,
Must wait not to dream by the way;
There is hope in the future and help in
The past.
But for work there is only today.

Yesterday's thread was spun at eve,
And the thread of tomorrow is not yet
Spun;
Only today may our shuttle weave strands
Of gold in the web began.
Heed we the lesson and hold it fast
Hold it and heed it along life's way;
There is hope in the future; and help
In the past,
But for work there is only today.

—Selected

Spring Yard Cleaning

This is the season of the year when the tidy person fairly aches to get out-of-doors, with a rake in hand to clean up the door yard. It is surprising what a litter of various things can accumulate during the winter, and how unsightly the door yard looks in the bright sunshine of a spring day. But this is also the season of the year when many tasks, gardening, house-cleaning and sewing press for immediate attention and sometimes the tidying of the house grounds has to wait. And there is a danger in letting it wait as one may become so accustomed to its untidiness that it will be forgotten.

The other day I chanced upon a little item in *The Homestead*, which is published in Capetown, South Africa, which is written by one who signs herself, Annette, and who tells us that she lives on a farm. It would appear from her short article that perhaps conditions on farms in South Africa and in Canada do not differ so very widely. She does not make comment in the spirit of carping criticism, but wide observation of farm houses and grounds leads her to say regarding the accumulation of useless objects:

"The front garden is, as a rule, quite pretty, but on the veranda is found a quaint collection of articles—a towel horse, several saddles, a bridle or two, perhaps some clothes airing, and nearly always some rather sad-looking plants in rusty paraffin tins. Then in the living-room are stacks of somewhat dusty and very ancient magazines; pipes and letters galore litter the mantel piece, and all over are small odds and ends crying out to be thrown away."

"And the back-yards—! I'm sure

all the old disused saucepans and kettles in the world collect in the backyards of South African farms. Why does nothing ever get really properly thrown away? Is it perhaps because of the dislike inherent in all native servants of finally getting rid of anything?—When the kettle is past use it lies disconsolately in the backyard until a saucepan and a few odd baking tins arrive to keep it company, and there they lie, apparently for ever, a dismal crew with grass growing through them, until possibly a nasturtium (what should we do without our gallant nasturtiums who drape themselves so gracefully over so many unsightlinesses!) takes pity on their age and decrepitude and draws Nature's kindly veil over them.

"A little further on one comes across various empty petrol tins (does every farmer in South Africa own a motor car?), sacks, an odd shoe or two, some disused corrugated iron, one or two derelict wattle gates, and always, always a couple of sheepskins but lately removed from their rightful owners and raising an unsavoury voice in protest!

"I am not speaking of course of the new settler with a certain amount of capital, who has built a new and modern house with 'conveniences,' but of the old resident farmers (bless their hearts, dear kindly souls!), who live on year by year, accumulating, not wealth, but stacks of useless and unwanted rubbish. Surely it must be a disease, from which I suffer sadly myself, as only yesterday I saw, through the nasturtiums under the kitchen window, the impertinent-looking turned-up spout of a teapot, broken many months ago; and I freely confess that I did not remove it, but thanked heaven for the nasturtiums and wondered vaguely what other old household gods reposed beneath them!"

Considering Equipment

The other day I happened to be visiting a store that sells hardware goods. A young saleslady was showing me mop wringers of various kinds, pointing out their good and their weak points. One of the statements she made struck me with great force. It was: "Do you know that there is hardly an apartment block in this city but what is equipped with a mop wringer? The caretakers who do the cleaning object to having to get down on their knees to scrub. They must have long-handled scrubbing brushes and mop wringers."

I thought of the thousands upon thousands of yards of farm house floors that are scrubbed by women each year. How many of them use such simple labor-savers as these? Yet when a man has to take over the job of cleaning floors he immediately insists on proper tools for his task. Getting down on one's knees and scrubbing with a hand brush and wringing mop-cloths is no easy task. Weary muscles, stiff wrists and knees and sore hands tell how great a strain the scrubbing of a floor is. Yet countless numbers of women keep on scrubbing in the old-fashioned way.

At the same time one hears the complaint that domestic help is so difficult to secure for the farm home. Don't we sometimes forget that one or more month's of a maid's wages, invested in household equipment will make work easier for the housekeeper for many years to come? When a woman is young and strong she is apt to squander needlessly her health and strength by doing work, which she could, with the aid of a few tools, make much lighter. It is only when her health is not good that she realizes how she might have stored up a reserve if she had only planned more wisely. We all sympathize with the over-worked housewife but sometimes one is inclined to feel that perhaps women's attitude towards working equipment and planning of work has made some of their own difficulties.

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A newcomer makes herself acquainted with a popular Canadian article of diet. Photo by Edith Watson

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Household Discoveries

Contributed by Guide readers

I have a hanging shelf in my cellar
which is a great convenience. My hus-
band took a 12-inch board about five
feet long and hung it on medium weight
ropes which were suspended from four
spikes driven into the beams. I took
care to have the shelf the proper height.
On this shelf I set butter crocks and
other articles which I wish to keep cool.
My shelf is placed close to the cellar
steps and parallel with them so I can
reach articles off it by going down just
a few steps, thus saving both time and
energy.—Alberta H., Man.

When sewing georgette or crepe de
chene on the machine, I have some-
times found that the material puckers
or that the thread draws tight. Now
I place a piece of paper under the
goods and I have no trouble with it.
After the sewing is finished it is quite
an easy matter to tear away the paper.
—Alice J., Man.

A great many farm women make a
supply of soap in the spring. I have
found by adding two bars of Fels
Naptha to each can of lye used when
making soap that it matures quicker
and is of a finer quality. It does away
with the liquid which often bothers the
best of soap makers. It is well to add
the mature soap when the lye has partly
eaten the fat.—Mrs. S. P. B., Sask.

When a kid slipper tears, take a
strong thread, twist or linen of the same
shade as the shoe and carefully button-
hole the torn edge. Then sew the
buttonholed edges together neatly and
the mend will not show if it has been
done carefully. This is also a good way
to mend kid gloves.—Margaret Lamb.

For a good quick fire in the cook
stove try using pieces of an old auto
tire. Just a few small pieces is suffi-
cient to give off a good heat. This
plan works very well in the summer
when one wants only a little heat to
boil the kettle quickly.—Mrs. J. W.,
Man.

When corset steels cut through the
material they often lose the little tin
shield on the end and it is difficult to
mend the corset so that the steel will
stay in its proper place. If the ends
are dipped in melted sealing wax and
nicely rounded they can be fastened in
place again without further damage to
the material of the corset.—M. L. Man.

Old gramophone needles may be put
to good use when hanging draperies
on boxes or walls. They will also do
for pegs, on which small pictures may
be hung.—Mrs. J. W., Man.

I save tin covers from jam, baking
powder, molasses and other tins, and so
I always have a tin of suitable size to
use as a cover for a cup, glass or other
dish.—Mrs. Mac., B.C.

On many farms there are large sheets
of old tin and sheet iron that can be
used to make excellent chicken coops.
First make a framework in A shape of
wood, then cover with the metal. These
coops are light, durable, sanitary and
always weatherproof. Do not make
chicken coops so large that you will not
be able to reach the corner from the
entrance as it will be hard to catch the
chickens.—M. L., Man.

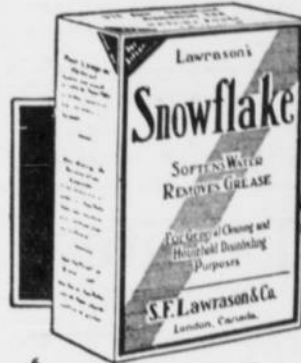
When using the meat chopper on an
oilcloth covered table place a piece of
inner tube or a few thicknesses of
folded paper over the edge of the table.
This will prevent the clamp from cut-
ting into the oilcloth, and will also give
added firmness to the chopper.—Mrs.
A. G., Sask.

Steel wool and turpentine will remove
paint spots left on the window after the
amateur painter has been spring house-
cleaning.—Mrs. R. B.

When the B battery of our radio set
becomes too weak for further use, we
tear it apart and use the good cells to
run our flash light, using two or three
of them at a time.—Mrs. E. E. T., Sask.

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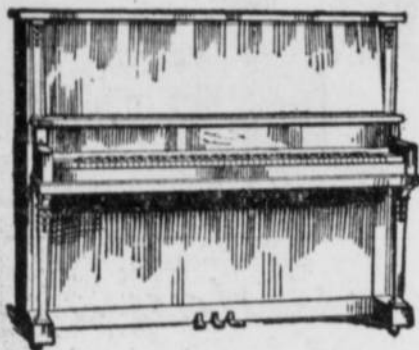
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Weapons for Housecleaning

Continued from Page 21

own, and it needn't be a large one either. Until you have one of these closets you can never appreciate what a comfort it is.

One of the things that has a place of honor in my cleaning cupboard is a long-handled dust pan. After having used this type for at least 10 years I would not return to the old back-breaking kind for anything. Once for a few weeks I did have to do without this "pet" and believe me I then realized what a wonderful saving in labor it is. There is more than one variety on the market, but the one that closes when lifted from the floor is the most satisfactory. The cost varies from 75 cents to \$1.00.

There are still some people who declare a floor isn't washed unless it's done on hands and knees. Others find a self-wringing mop such a saving in energy that they prefer to use one. Personally, I like an ordinary mop with a wringer on the pail. One type consists of rollers bolted on to the pail and operated by a foot lever. Another sort is movable and slips on to the edge of the pail. When a lever is pressed it squeezes out the water. I like the latter type but the holes through which the water is forced should have small guards or shutters to prevent splashing.

A Flower Table

We had one in my English home—a low table—that for most of the year at least was covered with flowers. Nearly all cut ones of every color and sort, in pots and glasses, big and little. There they were, a fragrant mass. It seemed as if every visitor to the room made straight for that table and exclaimed at the beauty of it.

Instead of vases scattered about the room I have mine all together. I love to have some of the dainty little flowers in glass vases so that I can see their stems. During the winter months its very hard to keep the table gay. Then I turn to all sorts of things, ground cedar and the scarlet berries of the wild rose. By Christmas time I have usually some paper white narcissus in bloom. These I grow in bowls with pebbles and water (I put a bit of charcoal in the water to keep it sweet). It is such a joy to watch them grow. Even when the flowers are over I treasure the green as a background for later bulbs, perhaps a pot of dear yellow daffodils or hyacinths. Once spring is really with us its only time that's needed to keep the table beautiful—anemones, lady slippers, roses, lilies and the fragile harebell with its glorious blue. How I love them all and what a rest it is to sink for a few minutes during the busy day into a comfy chair nearby and revel in their sweetness.—M. F. B.

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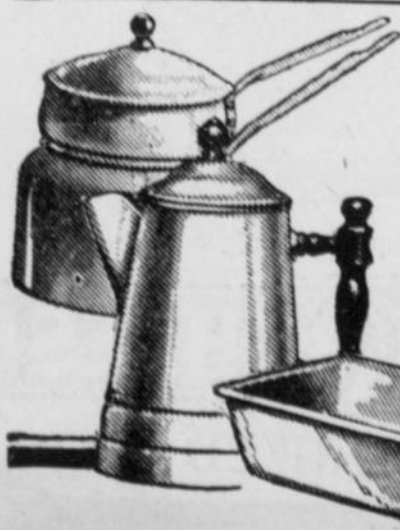
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A Walk About the Shops

A visitor to the city shops tells of her impressions of the new spring garments shown

By MARION ALLAN

THIS is the season when I like best to go shopping, for the spring things are so pretty and gay. I think that they are prettier than ever this year. Perhaps the range of color is more limited, but there are so many shades of each color being shown. Take for instance the shades of beige and rose, which are so popular this year. It is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins, for many of the beige shades shown have a rose or pinky tone, and the rose shades have a greyed or tan effect. These neutral yet warm colors are very becoming to a great many women and girls. They also combine or blend with other colors exceedingly well. Rosewood and rose-beige are most popular in materials and ready-made garments. One may even buy shoes to match a gown or coat. Stockings come in such a wide variety of shades that one may certainly have stockings to match any gown.

There are some pretty mauves being shown. Some of these also have a rosy tinge while others tend towards blue. There are more shades of green this spring. They are darker and softer greens than were shown last year and should be more becoming. Some of the shops feature black and white costumes, but on the whole the tendency seems to be towards the brighter and lighter colors. Yellow is said to be returning to favor, but except for a few hats in that color, I have not noticed very much of it. When summer comes of course there may be more.

Separate Coats Popular

Long separate coats are still popular. There seems to be an effort to bring back the suit again. Some navy and black suits are shown and some very pretty novelty tweeds. In all of these the coats are quite short and semi-fitting. In the separate coats one can find a large range of color and style. Fur trimming on the collar is the most popular trimming. Some of the newest show calfskin trimming in brown and white, and in black and white. Some purses are trimmed with calfskin. Black silk and satin coats are favorites for dress wear. Some home dressmakers will be able to make their own coat of kasha or flannel.

All the coats are made on slim lines and almost all of them come in lightweight materials, such as poiret twill, duvetyne, kasha, light flannel. There are many pretty tweed mixtures. Navy is in the lead in the better quality of coats, but there are also many rosewood and brown coats. Some of the suits show separate jacket and skirt. In some of these the material of the skirt is carried as trimming on the coat and perhaps into a little vest. These separate jackets with plaid or checked skirts are very smart on 'teen-age girls. Some of the short separate coats of velveteen are also shown.

Close-Fitting Hats

The hats shown in the shops this spring are very small and close-fitting. Most of them have a small drooping brim, which is even narrower at the back. The crowns are quite high and are often made of soft straw or ribbon. Some of the crowns have no frame under them and are crushable. Often only a small pin or ornament and a band of ribbon is the only trimming. If there is trimming on the hat it is usually found to one side and placed low on the brim. Some of the earliest hats shown have soft little feathers at one side, placed so that they will fall over the ear of the wearer. One of the milliners told me that it almost seems as if hat manufacturers and dress and coat manufacturers were in league to make women have a hat for every

different costume. One will see on the street many costumes where hat and dress and shoes exactly match. But this is not necessary. One may be well and smartly dressed without going to the extreme of trying to have the whole spring costume of one shade of color. Extremes in dress are not in accordance with good taste.

I suppose when discussing dresses and coats one should mention first of all the length. The dresses and coats are not any longer this season. In fact they are even shorter. Some of the younger women wear them just to their knees. Judging from the costumes one sees on the streets the wearers choose whatever length they most like.

Fashion parades have become most popular in the cities and in some of the smaller towns. They are a very good thing, for then the average woman who has limited means to spend can discover what new things are being shown and she may choose and is likely to choose wisely after having an opportunity to observe a number of garments on display.

Dresses for All Occasions

Many printed silks are being shown this year. They are prettier than those of last year and generally in softer tones and quieter pattern. Printed voiles are being shown as well as plain pastel shades. One notices this year that frequently two colors are combined in one dress. This is especially true of the sport dresses. These latter come in one piece and two pieces. In most all the dresses shown there is still the long waisted effect, although on both coats and dresses separate belts are being worn, some narrow and some rather wide. But where belts are shown they are worn low on the hips. Some of the coats show leather belts too.

Dresses are becoming more elaborate. While the slim straight silhouette is maintained there is a tendency towards draperies. Now the draperies come at one side in the way of a long sash, a loose side panel, hanging below the hem line. But for street and business wear the dresses are plain. Fancy touches are introduced by diagonal tucking, insets of other contrasting material.

One's first impression on visiting the city is that every woman is wearing some kind of a flower on her shoulder. These little buttonholes of artificial flowers give a pleasing bit of color and an added touch of smartness to either a dress or coat. Some of the newer dresses show a bow at the shoulder. Bows are definitely making a bid for favor. One sees them on evening dresses, on afternoon dresses and even on coats. They make a pretty bit of trimming.

Color is introduced on many dresses by embroidery on sleeves or applique trimming on front of blouse and also on sleeves. After the very plain sleeves worn for the last couple of seasons one notices a tendency towards elaborate sleeves. Some shown have a point at the elbow, others have a full sleeve below the elbow, somewhat of a peasant-blouse type.

As I said before you can have shoes of almost any color this year. On the whole the lighter shades predominate. The lighter browns, blonde and rose-blond and grey will be worn for dress occasions. Black patent leather slippers go nicely with many costumes. The heels of the new shoes are quite high and narrow, but one does not need to buy these if one does not want them for there are many attractive and smart shoes with sensible and comfortable heels. All of the shops show pretty scarves for spring wear. These come in many light colors and printed designs.



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No. 2812—Slenderizing Lines. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2997—Jacket Costume. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2959—Bloomer Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 18-inch contrasting and 2 yards of binding.

No. 2932—Youthful Apron Design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with 7 yards of binding.

No. 2929—Dress of Plaid Woolen. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 2904—One-Piece Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2804—Afternoon Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 3002—Jaunty Street Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2848—Slender Lines. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

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No. 2996—Individual Coat Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 18-inch contrasting.

No. 2611—Tailored Styling. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 22-inch contrasting.

No. 2759—Child's Combinations. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard of 36-inch material.

No. 2051—Attractive Apron. The pattern cuts in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2952—Bohemian Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2820—Simple Lines. The pattern cuts in

sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 14-inch ribbon for tie.

No. 2767—Pantalets or Bloomers. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2769—Slip. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2652—Striking Junier Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2991—For Playtime. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2786—Dainty Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

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breath, you must recognize their cause. The
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the waste is not eliminated. The matter that
remains poisons the blood, and permeates the
perspiration. It taints the breath. Nature is
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Eyes brighten. Teeth whiten. The tongue is
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Perhaps you are septic, and don't know it.
Try a tiny bit of calcium, and see! It may make
all the difference in the world. Leave harsh,
habit-forming cathartics alone. You never need
them if you take an occasional calcium tablet.

A five-day test of calcium will prove to you
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What Tractor Owners Say

Dominion Experimental Farm sends out questionnaire to a large number of tractor owners whose answers show considerable variation as to costs of operation and versatility of the "Iron Horse"

By E. S. HOPKINS

Dominion Field Husbandman

EIGHTY per cent. of the farmers in the prairie provinces who contributed information to the experimental farm regarding their tractor, stated that it was a profitable investment. However, only 50 per cent. claimed that their tractor was profitable for field operations, the other 30 per cent. stating that their tractor was profitable for belt work, especially for threshing. This information was secured by means of a questionnaire forwarded to 385 tractor owners in the prairie provinces of whom 115 contributed information.

The two main reasons which were given by the farmers who claimed that their tractors were profitable, were that it enabled the field work to be kept up to date and that it provided power for threshing. As tractors cover a larger acreage per ten-hour day than most teams and, as the tractor may be operated, if desired, for more hours per day, it enables a greater volume of work to be done in a shorter space of time. This is particularly important during rush seasons, such as seeding time, when it is imperative that the work be completed within a definite length of time. Where farmers operated their own threshing machines, the tractor supplied the necessary power and made possible the finishing of this work earlier in the fall. Many farmers claimed that their tractor had enabled them to reduce slightly their manual labor especially during the rush seasons. The average reduction in the number of horses kept after the purchase of the tractor, taking the increased acreage subsequently handled into consideration, was about four horses per farm. Some of the tractor owners did a certain amount of custom work outside of the work on their own farms.

The chief objection of the men who did not favor the tractor was that it cost too much to operate and that, in their opinion, field work could be done more cheaply with horses. These men claimed that the tractor was only of value for belt work and especially for

were given an average life of 11.5 years. Taking as an example, the average of the three-plow tractors, which had a cost price of \$1,460 and a present value of \$588.18, and worked on the average 61.1 days per year, the total drawbar cost per day would be as follows:—

Overhead Charges:—	
Annual depreciation	\$140.16
Annual interest	47.05
Repairs	39.82
Total annual overhead	\$227.03

Daily Charges:	
Overhead 227.03	3.71
Fuel	5.40
Lubricating oil	0.93
Total drawbar cost per day	\$10.04

This cost of \$10.04 per day is for the tractor itself; there would be the additional charge for the driver. As the driver is usually the farmer who owns the machine, he might be allowed \$3.00 per day making a total charge for both the three-plow tractor and the operator, of \$13.04 per day. The charges for a two-plow tractor and for a four-plow tractor would be calculated in the same manner as shown here for the three-plow tractor.

It may be of some interest to make a comparison of the acreages covered per day and the cost per acre of certain field operations between the various sizes of tractors and various sizes of teams. It is impossible to arrive at absolutely definite figures for these various outfits owing to the enormous variations which arise depending upon different circumstances. The following figures are offered only as possible guides and may be altered to suit each different condition. Horse labor may be reckoned at 80 cents per ten-hour day per horse, and man labor at \$3.00 per day. The following tables show the average amount of work done per day and the cost per acre by these outfits in the prairie provinces:

Acreages Covered Per Ten-Hour Day

Operations	Horses			Tractors		
	4-horse team	6-horse team	8-horse team	2-plow tractor	3-plow tractor	4-plow tractor
Plowing	4.0	5.0	7.0	6.4	9.4	11.0
Discing	12.0	16.0	20.0	20.4	27.6	43.5
Harrowing	30.0	45.0	...	48.7	58.6	87.5
Drilling	20.0	30.0	...	24.6	31.8	52.3
Binding	18.0	27.0	...	21.6	34.1	47.5

Costs Per Acre

Operations	Horses			Tractors		
	4-horse team	6-horse team	8-horse team	2-plow tractor	3-plow tractor	4-plow tractor
Plowing	1.55	1.56	1.34	1.47	1.38	1.27
Discing .....	.51	.48	.47	.46	.47	.32
Harrowing .....	.20	.17	...	.19	.22	.16
Drilling .....	.31	.26	...	.38	.41	.26
Binding .....	.34	.29	...	.43	.38	.29

threshing. Some men claimed that they had not a large enough acreage to provide sufficient work for a tractor or that their land was too hilly, too stony or too sandy to permit of its economical operation. It was stated by some men that their particular tractors were purchased at peak prices while others claimed that more recent models might be more economical.

It is very useful to know the approximate cost of operating a tractor. This cost includes such overhead charges as depreciation, interest, and repairs, as well as the daily costs for fuel, oil, and the charge for the operator. According to the information supplied by the correspondents, the two and three-plow tractors had an average life of 10.4 years while the four-plow tractors

It will be seen from these figures that there does not appear to be any very marked differences among the costs with the various outfits. As has been mentioned previously, these costs will be altered by changes in the prices of horses and feed and in the prices of tractors, fuel and oil. The amount of work which can be done per day, however, is distinctly greater with the tractor, which accounts for the claim that the tractor enables the work to be kept up to date. It should be remembered that there are many jobs which can be done more economically with horses than with a tractor. The place of the tractor is to supplement the work of the horses and to provide power for belt work when conditions warrant the purchase of a tractor.

Figure Puzzle Contest Prize List

Continued from Page 28

Answer	Links	Name	Address	Answer	Links	Name	Address
178,008	260	Emma M. Grusz, Whitewood, S.		177,876	258	W. D. Wales, Olan, S.	
177,980	257	Mrs. C. Demman, 496 Harbison, Ave., Winnipeg, M.		177,864	259	C. J. H. Arbez, St. Claude, M.	
177,960	258	Abiah D. Morgan, Bowman, M.		177,852	259	P. Ellaby, Olan, S.	
177,924	260	Russell Sparr, Colinton, A.		177,836	257	C. G. Pepper, Morse, S.	
177,880	256	N. E. Mitchell, Douglas, M.		177,832	257	Gordon Stacey, Central Butte, S.	
				177,808	260	A. A. Sveinsson, Glenboro, M.	

[The following table contains a large number of small, illegible entries, likely representing a list of puzzle solutions or names. Due to the extreme small size and illegibility of the text in the original image, the content of this table cannot be accurately transcribed.]

This is the solution obtained by EZRA STAUFFER, TOFIELD, ALBERTA. The total of odd and even numbers is 90,116, making a grand total of 180,232, number of links, 256. Mr. Stauffer wins the SECOND GRAND AWARD.

Winners of "Special" Prizes

90 special prizes, having a total value of \$450 were offered for the first correct solutions received during November, December and January. This year, the competition for these prizes was keener than ever before, but all coupons carrying solutions to "The Number of Cattle on the Range" figure puzzle were numbered in the order received, thus making it an easy matter to select the following persons as the winners of the special prizes:

November Winners

MANITOBA		
J. R. G. Cloutier, St. Norbert	\$20.00	
L. J. Brossard, St. Norbert	10.00	
R. G. Brewer, Ashville	5.00	
Charles Senkbeil, Portage la Prairie	3.00	
Harry Avery, Melita	2.00	
Peter A. Falk, Morris	2.00	
A. S. Hollingum, Trebank	2.00	
Henry E. Steeves, Ross	2.00	
Albert G. Turner, Keyes	2.00	
Mrs. A. E. Vant, Grayville	2.00	
SASKATCHEWAN		
H. L. Lamson, Yorkton	\$20.00	
H. Knox, Clair	10.00	
T. W. Ruddell, LeRoy	5.00	
Mrs. James Ramsdell, Kinsbey	3.00	
Mrs. John F. Potter, Gull Lake	2.00	
J. J. Ellison, Elbow	2.00	
Roy D. Leukes, Willow Brook	2.00	
May Parker, Tiny	2.00	
Frank J. Scheiber, Humbolt	2.00	
Sidney Richards, Clair	2.00	
ALBERTA		
H. J. Dahl, Bashaw	\$20.00	
A. P. Hubbard, Lethbridge	10.00	
Albert K. Somerville, Vermilion	5.00	
R. M. Clark, Keoma	3.00	
John Karpetz, Chipman	2.00	
Gordon S. Brooks, Craigmyle	2.00	
G. G. Chapman, Kinsella	2.00	
Walter Karpetz, Chipman	2.00	
Miss, Mary Peterson, MacLeod	2.00	
Mrs. Hugh Simpson, Innisfree	2.00	

January Winners

MANITOBA		
H. E. McKenzie, Cromer	\$20.00	
Wm. McKenzie, Virden	10.00	
James S. Atwill, Tyndall	5.00	
Ludwick Swoski, Tyndall	3.00	
Jno. N. Dunlop, Dunrea	2.00	
John Davies, Otterburne	2.00	
Helgi Helgason, Brown	2.00	
T. W. Garton, Makinak	2.00	
Gordon W. Parker, Sanford	2.00	
Oliver Dunn, Alexander	2.00	
SASKATCHEWAN		
Walton, Fox, Waldeck	\$20.00	
Herbert Mills, Port Pitt	10.00	
Frank S. Mackie, Prongue	5.00	
Leo A. Ward, Weyburn	3.00	
James Baird, Weyburn	2.00	
Nick Barwick, Talmage	2.00	
Alfred Morris, Talmage	2.00	
James Rutherford, Antler	2.00	
Walter Willis, Willowbrook	2.00	
Denis Malone, Big River	2.00	
ALBERTA		
Robert T. Meakins, Jarow	\$20.00	
A. E. Peterson, Frog Lake	10.00	
Mrs. Helen Doull, Tring	5.00	
M. O. Hayes, Okotoks	3.00	
Mrs. C. Boyington, Castor	2.00	
Miss V. R. Peacock, Delia	2.00	
D. A. White, Byemore	2.00	
P. Sorensen, Markerville	2.00	
M. L. Gordon, Vegreville	2.00	
M. B. Chapman, Leo	2.00	

A Good Contest

A larger number of contestants took part in our third Figure puzzle contest than in either of the previous competitions. Many letters were received from enthusiastic boosters, speaking of the fairness of this type of contest and asking for a similar test of ability next winter. It is amazing how adept at figures readers are becoming, yet a number of contestants unfortunately became so absorbed in the actual arithmetical work of getting the solution that they overlooked reading the rules and regulations with sufficient care. The "Alternative Explanation" printed on the first charts sent out permitted making the second puzzle solution a little different from the example given. To clear up this point a second set of charts were mailed with a revised explanation, a correct reading of which permitted making a chain with a total of 260 links. Of course, those who noticed this early in the contest had the best opportunity of success.

Space does not permit of publication of the many interesting letters received from contestants since sending in their solutions to the contest department. It is, however, quite evident that no contest has ever given greater satisfaction to those taking part than the one conducted by The Grain Growers' Guide during the past winter.



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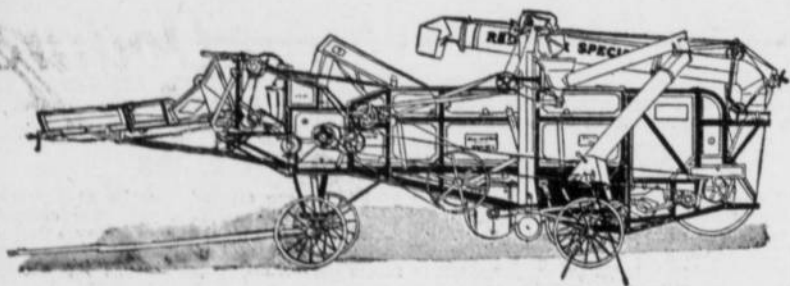
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A House for the Farm Flock

A type of cotton-front, straw-loft poultry house recommended by the Poultry Department of the University of Saskatchewan

THE essentials of a good poultry house are that it ensures comfort for the birds, be convenient to work in, and that while durable it be not too expensive.

To be comfortable a house must be dry, well ventilated, well lighted, and provide four to six square feet of floor space and six or seven inches of roosting room per bird. To ensure dryness, the house should be placed on a well drained spot, and have a tight roof and draught-proof walls.

Thin, unbleached cotton used as windows provides an even temperature and good ventilation without draughts. Two-thirds cotton and one-third glass is about the right proportion.

Proper lighting may be secured by facing the house to the south, and using one square foot of glass to each 12 square feet of floor space.

A small house should be built on six-inch by six-inch skids, so that it may be easily moved to new range. A larger permanent house should be placed on a concrete or stone foundation, at least six inches above the level of the ground, and either concrete or clay may be used as a floor.

The house shown in these plans is a gable-roofed house with a straw loft. The pen may be 14 feet square to accommodate 45 to 50 birds. Or if built 16 feet by 16 feet, as shown in the plan, will house 65 hens comfortably. If a larger number of fowls are to be kept it is only necessary to add to the length of the house.

"Louvers" are placed in each gable to allow a free circulation of air above the straw. In early Fall fresh straw should

be put in and well packed to a depth of two or three feet. This straw should be removed and the house thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in the spring.

As stated above, either concrete or earth may be used for the floor. If an earth floor is to be used, a sufficient quantity of clay should be added to raise the floor level six inches above the level of the ground outside. While still moist this clay should be pounded down solid.

Poultry house fixtures should be arranged so as to leave as much floor space as possible clear for scratching room for the fowls.

The use of droppings boards keeps the litter on the floor under the roosts clean, and so adds to the available floor space.

Two roosts made of two by four scantling, placed on edge, and the full length of the house, will provide plenty of roosting space.

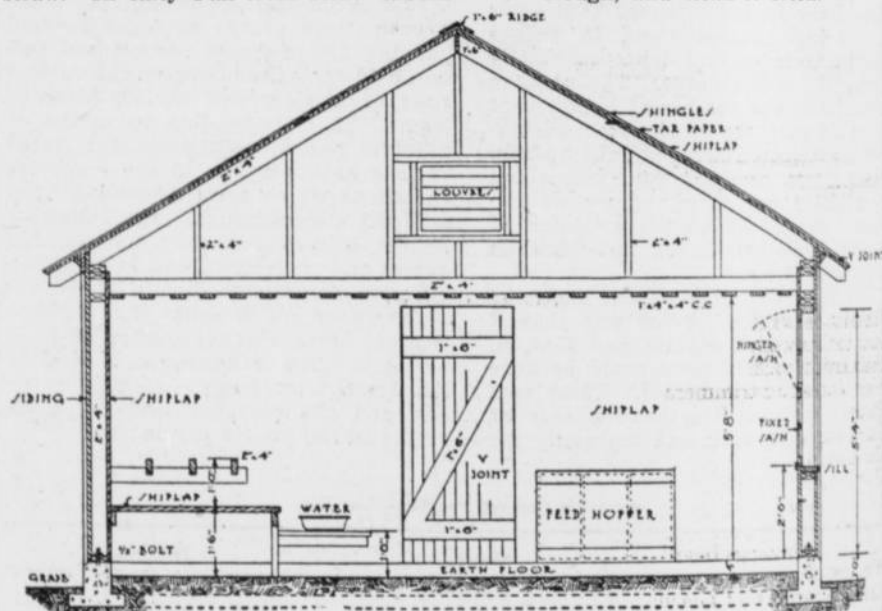
Nests may be nailed on the west wall at a convenient height from the floor, or several trap nests may be built in sections, and placed one section above another.

The water pan should be placed on a platform 12 inches above the floor. This platform should be large enough to admit of several hens standing on it to drink at the same time.

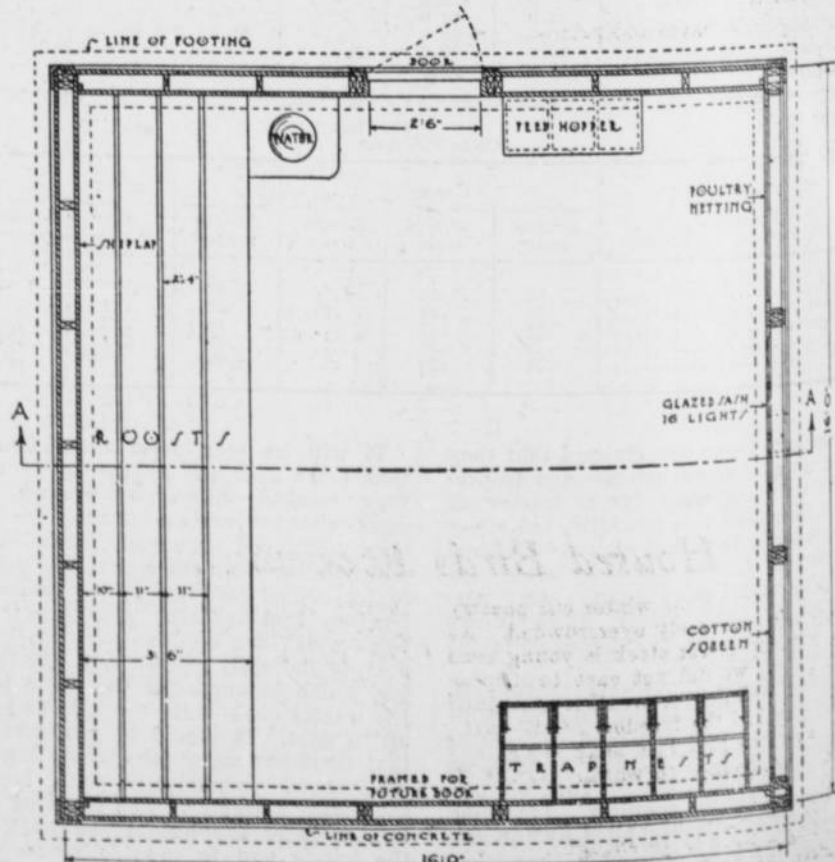
A feed hopper having three compartments, one each for grit, oyster shell, and dry mash, should be fastened on the wall at a convenient height.

Dusting boxes may also be provided, as frequent dusting tends to free the hens of lice.

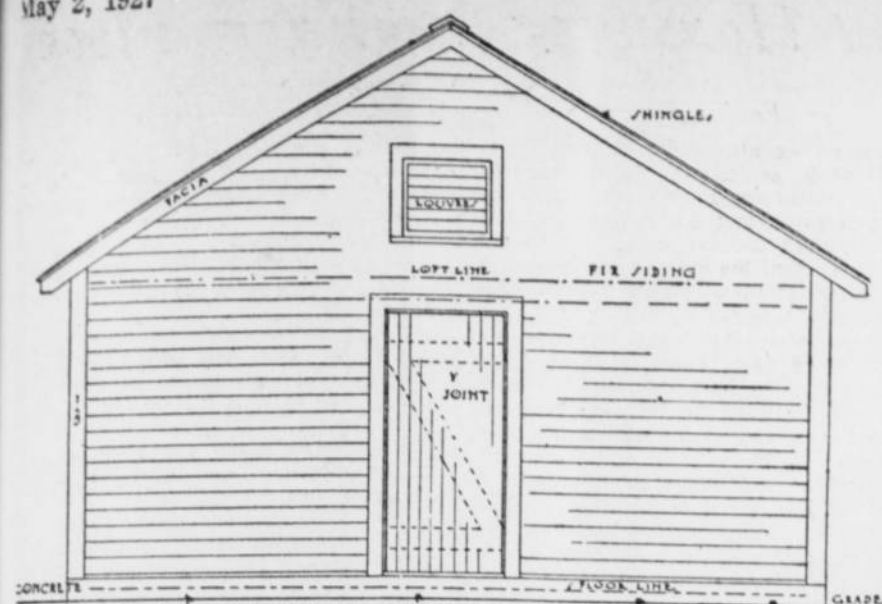
If wet mash is to be fed, use a shallow "V" trough, and clean it often.



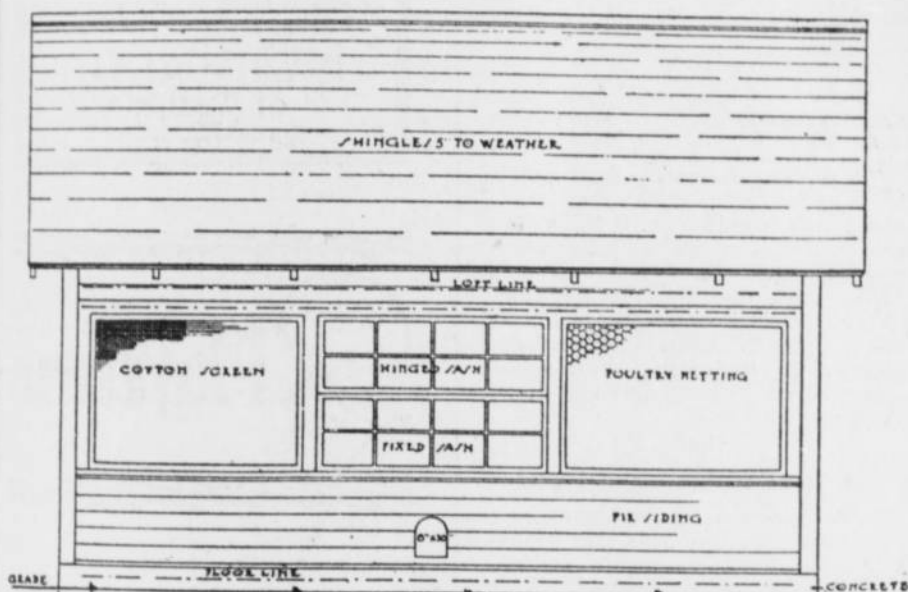
SECTION A-A



PLAN



END ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

Bill of Material

Foundation walls	21½ yards gravel
Foundation walls	12 sacks cement
Foundation walls	16 ½" x 8" carriage bolts
Wall plates and trimmers	13 pieces 2" x 4" x 16' 0" No. 1 com.
Studs	15 pieces 2" x 4" x 6' 0" No. 1 com.
Gable studs	4 pieces 2" x 4" x 8' 0" No. 1 com.
Gable studs	4 pieces 2" x 4" x 10' 0" No. 1 com.
Gable studs	6 pieces 2" x 4" x 12' 0" No. 1 com.
Ceiling joists	7 pieces 2" x 4" x 16' 0" No. 1 com.
Rafters	18 pieces 2" x 4" x 12' 0" No. 1 com.
Roosts—Droppings board	5 pieces 2" x 4" x 16' 0" No. 1 com.
Window sill	1 piece 2" x 8" x 16' 0" No. 1 com.
Sheeting inside roof boards	826 bd. ft. 1" x 8" shiplap No. 1 com.
Siding	620 bd. ft. 1" x 6"
Eaves and door	140 bd. ft. 1" x 4" V joint
Ceiling strips	25 pieces 1" x 4" No. 1 com.
Moulding under eaves and gables	75 lin. ft. 1" x 2" crown moulding
Shingles	2,750
Tar paper	1 roll tar paper
Ridge boards	1 piece 1" x 6" x 18' 0" pine shelving
Ridge boards	1 piece 1" x 5" x 18' 0" pine shelving
Trim for eaves	2 pieces 1" x 6" x 16' 0" pine shelving
Gable ends	4 pieces 1" x 6" x 10' 0" pine shelving
Corner boards	4 pieces 1" x 5" x 7' 0" pine shelving
Corner boards	4 pieces 1" x 4" x 7' 0" pine shelving
Trim for door	2 pieces 1" x 4½" x 6' 0" pine shelving
Trim for door	1 piece 1" x 4½" x 3' 4" pine shelving
Trim for louver frames	2 pieces 1" x 4½" x 6' 0" pine shelving
Trim for windows	2 pieces 1" x 6" x 16' 0" pine shelving
Screen frames	4 pieces 1" x 4" x 3' 4" pine shelving
Screen frames	4 pieces 1" x 4" x 4' 6" pine shelving
Glazed sash	Two 1' 8" x 4' 9"—8 lights
Nails	10 pounds 4" com.
Nails	20 pounds 2½" com.
Nails	10 pounds 1½" shingle
Nails	10 pounds 2" com.
Nails	3 pounds 2" fin.

Housed Birds Economically

At the start of the winter our poultry house was immensely overcrowded. As the majority of our stock are young hens and pullets we did not care to dispose of them. While the weather remained good they had the freedom of the farm, but when the first cold snap came they had to be confined to warmer surroundings.

Not wishing to go to the expense of building a place large enough to accommodate the flock, I decided to experiment with an extension built of straw. Having a quantity of 16 and 14-foot

shiplap on hand, and a few good fence-posts, I built a framework about 12 feet square inside. I made crib-like forms on each side and on the top about every foot placed a shiplap board. These forms were about three feet wide, but should be about four feet wide.

The front I boarded up about halfway and the other half covered with cotton. The cribs I filled with straw and also covered the roof with straw about 4 feet deep. When the straw is well tramped down in the cribs and on top

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INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION

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28x46

30x52

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The already long life of the Red River Special Line is still further lengthened now, by the use of Armco Iron for the sides, deck and all other sheet metal parts. No other separator has it. Hyatt Roller Bearings, that need never be removed, keep pulleys and shafts in line, save power and give the machine the smooth steady motion needed for good threshing and long life. Alemite-Zerk Lubrication saves many minutes formerly lost in oiling up, and by more thorough lubrication adds to the life of the machine.

With all these improvements you will find the famous 4 Threshermen of the Red River Special Line, the most efficient combination of machinery ever devised for threshing all grains and seeds and for getting the grain from the straw.

Also the N & S Hart Special Feeder, with straw and speed governors that control the flow of grain under all conditions, tilts up making the cylinder easy to reach.

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it makes a very snug little scratching pen. The front to the height of the cotton I banked with manure.

Of course when the weather permits the fowl are allowed to roam wherever they please and the gravel pile and the ash heap are their first stopping points. But when it is cold and stormy and whatever beasts are outside are hugging every bit of shelter they can find, it is gratifying to open the door and step amongst a bunch of busy biddys which would otherwise be on the roosts. Also our egg basket shows a substantial return for the little extra time and trouble required to erect the straw pen.

Altogether I used about 20 shiplap boards and eight posts. In place of lumber, poles are equally as good or ordinary bale or brace wire placed about nine or 10 inches apart would form a very good crib. I used wheat straw and packed it down as tight as I could, but I believe flax straw would answer the purpose better. A pen of this size will require at least three good loads of straw, and one will be surprised at the tightness with which the straw may be tramped to. The majority of our turkeys prefer roost-

ing in the straw pen to the crowded roosts of the poultry house.—George Hewson, Dodsland, Alta.

Testing Incubator Eggs

Here is a quick way to test eggs for those who use incubators: Put the trays containing the eggs on two objects (one object at each end), high enough to allow room for a flashlight or electric bulb to be moved about freely underneath the trays.

Now shine the light upwards and look down from above the trays and you will be able to distinguish immediately the good fertile eggs from the clear ones and those containing dead germs.

Hundreds of eggs can be tested in just a few minutes by this method, as it does not necessitate handling each egg separately before a candling device.

The flashlights are very satisfactory, but where electric lights are used a little more time can be gained because, it being a bigger light, it illuminates a bigger area at a time. We use both methods.—Mrs. E. Dawson, Ardenode, Alberta.

Horticulture

Blossoms Escape Spring Frost

In September, 1926, The Guide published an article by John Walker, horticulturist at Indian Head Experimental Farm, on the advisability of mulching the ground above the roots to delay blossoming in the spring, in this way preventing losses occasioned when late spring frosts nip the nascent fruit.

The following is a letter from E. L. Smaltz, Yorkton, Sask., whose own experience substantiates the recommendations made by Mr. Walker:

"I have been experimenting in fruit trees since 1907, and thought that I should have had crops the second or third year, but I got badly fooled. However, I kept trimming and pruning the dead and cross branches year after year until, after seven or eight years, I began to see results. The first year I had a few apples (crab) on my trees (only had three trees of them); also my plums began to take to the climate, and the next year I had a better crop. For five or six years I had such heavy crops that I did not know what to do with them—both apples and plums. In 1925, I had no fruit at all, but in 1926, I had about nine or 10 bushels of crab apples off one tree. My plums have not been bearing now for two years, although the trees were covered with blossoms in 1926, but the late frost in May caught them in blossom. My apple trees had finished blossoming and so escaped the frost.

Delays Budding Till May 10

"I do just as you say in your article—I wait till the frost gets in the ground and about two or three inches of snow is on the ground, then I put a layer of straw or thin manure on the ground around the trees and so delay the budding in the spring till about the fifth or tenth of May, and clean up; then they waken right up, shoot out buds, and in 10 to 15 days are in blossom. Now, I may not be right in my example but have had very good results this way. I am the only apple grower in Yorkton. There are one or two others near here who have followed my example and have had very good success also. My varieties are: apples—Western Greening (crab)—about the size of an egg; plums—Cheney and Sapa. I have several Compass cherry trees, but are only three years old, so do not expect them to bear yet for a year or two.

"Now, my experience is, with other people, that when they buy these trees they expect to see crops after two or three years, and when there are no fruits shown forth they lose all interest in them and just let them grow wild, which of course, kills the fruit tree, and the farmer naturally thinks he was stung by the salesman. I have now about six apple trees and about 65 or 70 plum trees. They are all healthy and I expect a real crop of them this year if the late frosts keep away.

"Now, if this article is of any use to you for publication you may go ahead and use it, as I think every man that has land should try and experiment with these trees. I would further state that my crab apples have by far exceeded those that were shipped in for sale. I can recommend apple growing to any man, as it can be accomplished without difficulty if time and care is taken."

A New Garden Cultivator

I feel sure that a good many of the readers of this magazine will be interested in the new garden cultivator which I constructed for myself. Except for the spacing of the teeth, which I think offers room for improvement, I shall describe it as it actually is. Since it cultivates more than one row at once, it saves a good deal of time. The chief advantage, however, is the way in which it permits closer spacing of rows for those vegetables which do not grow strongly enough to make use of all the space in the ordinary three-foot rows.

The main cross-bar is a stick of hardwood four feet long. I first tried an ordinary two-by-four, but found that it warped. Later I substituted the hardwood, which did not warp. If more than two teeth are used it is important that there be no warping, for that makes some teeth dig deeper than the others. If only two teeth are used, a slight bend would not matter. Hardwood shafts, two-by-two in dimension, were bolted to the cross bar, and a whiffletree put in place between them. A handle with which to guide the cultivator was built behind the main frame. Below, the teeth, bought as replacements for a duckfoot cultivator, were placed one 19½ inches from the centre on each side.

In order to use the cultivator, the rows of vegetables must be specially spaced, and must be very straight.

Conserves Space: Lessens Hoeing

The cultivator is especially useful for such plants as carrots, beets, onions, peas and beans, which will all produce a much greater crop per acre when the rows are reasonably close together than they will if the rows are as far apart as potato rows.

The instrument I made was for a special purpose—to cultivate a four-acre lot of peas. In meeting this need it was a decided success, for the patch would have been a pretty solid mass of weeds if the cultivator had not been used. As the seed was to be sown with the ordinary grain drill, the width of the lateral rows could not be over 12 inches, which is sufficient for field peas, but not sufficient for many of the vegetables named above.

When I make another I shall give it longer handles, for the ones which are now on it make the operator walk a little too near the cultivator teeth. Truly, though, the cultivator does not

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Dept. 3

May 2, 1927

need much guiding, for the central space in which the horse walks is narrow and keeps the horse from swaying much from side to side.—P. H. W.

The Growing of Sweet Peas

Time was when a row of sweet peas was planted along with the other garden flowers, perhaps a row of bachelor buttons on the one side and a row of gay poppies on the other helped to hold up the drooping pea vines, but largely through the efforts of such noted botanists as Burbank, Burpee and Lester Morse, the sweet pea has come to the fore-front as a garden flower, and flower lovers everywhere are making a specialty of growing sweet peas. Since new specimens are introduced every year, the work never becomes monotonous, because there is always something new to look forward to. They are no longer planted hit-or-miss to sprawl drunkenly among the other garden flowers, but they are allotted the most favorable situation and the ground is well prepared.

It is better to change the location of the sweet peas every year, for they do not do well in the same soil two years in succession. Either choose a space along a wire fence, or provide a strip of chicken netting, which is put up as soon as the plants appear above the ground.

To prepare the soil, dig a trench two feet deep and one and a half feet wide, parallel with the fence or on a straight row in the garden. In the bottom of trench place six inches of well rotted manure. Tramp down well, then fill in the trench with a mixture of soil and well rotted manure, to within about six inches of the top, allowing the trench to slope gradually towards centre.

The seeds should be sown the first day the soil is dry enough to work without becoming sticky. If the soil is worked while wet it may ruin the crop. Late sown peas, especially after May 15, are hardly worth while. The time for planting will depend on the earliness of the spring. One ounce of seed will be sufficient for a 25-foot row. Make a furrow in centre of trench six inches wide and three inches deep. Sow the seed in this furrow in two rows four inches apart and six inches apart in the row, not opposite each other but zig-zag. Cover with an inch of soil and press down firmly.

Hastening Germination

The skin of many seeds is hard and flinty and therefore slow in germinating. To overcome this, take a sharp knife and chip the seed well away from the scar, then soak over night before planting and your seeds will come up quicker and stronger. I prefer to plant my sweet pea seeds in a box in a sunny window and transplant as soon as danger of hard frost is over. Set the box out doors in the day time so as to harden off, before transplanting. In this way you have a more even stand and you can look out for the ravages of the cutworms. After the seeds are planted or the plants transplanted, it is well to give the earth a light sprinkling of lime to eliminate the trouble with the cutworms.

The young plants will require no water for the first three or four weeks, unless the soil is very dry. After the seedlings are well out of the ground keep the soil lightly stirred about them. After vines are five inches high, draw in the soil around them, covering them to within an inch of the tops. When they have grown another five inches repeat the operation; at this time hoe up the soil outside the rows to a level with the soil around the vines, so that what was originally the trench becomes a ridge.

After the second hilling, mulch with lawn clippings, and unless there are frequent rains, soak thoroughly twice a week, being careful not to wet the vines. Keep the flowers picked daily to prevent seeding, which soon saps the vines of their strength and robs the flowers of their size and beauty. Even one seed pod, may stop the flowering of that particular plant. Do not be too ambitious, but take this into consideration when planning the length of a row; a short row well cared for, will give far more satisfactory returns than a long row neglected.—Mrs. F. W. G.

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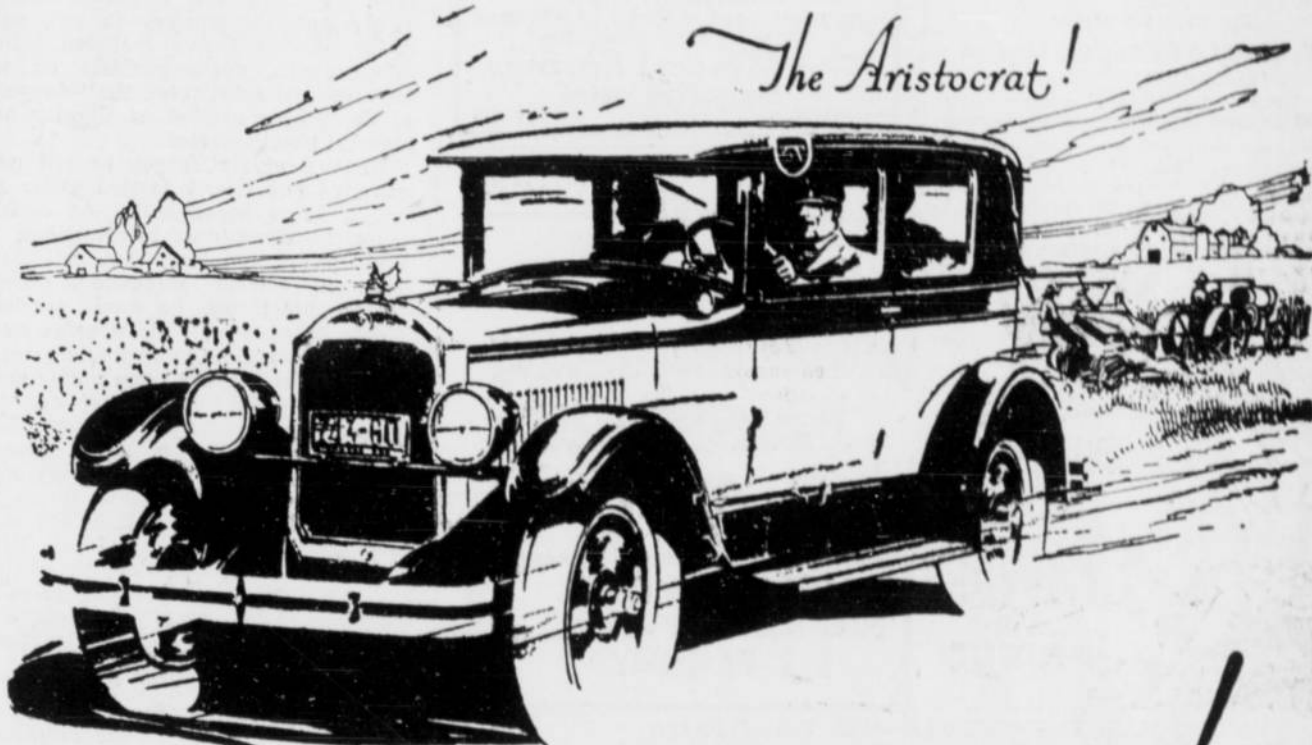
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beautiful
and
lasts
a lifetime.

34

SEAMAN KENT COMPANY LIMITED
Largest Producers of Hardwood Flooring in the British Empire
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Highway Independence!

MADE by Canadians to meet Canadian climatic and road conditions, the stamina of the New Star Car is never so fully realized and appreciated as on the long run.

No other automobile at or near its price has the staying power that results from the employment of the Red Seal Continental "L" head Motor, full pressure lubrication and thermostatic control of the cooling system.

The consistent increase in Star Car sales is due to the quality of the car itself and to the maintenance of its re-sale value through safe, sane company policies.

The number of Star Car owners desiring to sell is proportionately smaller than that of any other automobile in its class.

New Star Car Features

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Full Pressure Lubrication
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And Other Quality Features.
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Durant Motors of Canada, Limited Toronto, Canada

The ★ NEW ★ STAR ★ CAR

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The Aristocrat of the Low Price Field

Use the "Farmers' Market Place" to make your wants widely known.

Pep Up in Spring Time

If you feel languid and blue in Springtime so at times it seems impossible to carry on, you need a good Spring tonic, such as Marlatt's Treatment, to remove the poison from the system. It acts as a blood purifier and system cleanser, relieving the troubles caused by a torpid liver and impure blood.

Enjoy Health—Feel Young All Year

MARLATT'S TREATMENT

Never Fails to Give Results

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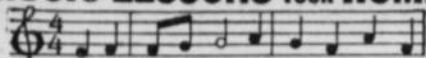
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You can read music like this quickly

Write today for our **FREE BOOKLET**. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC 82, Manhattan Building, CHICAGO.



High Blood Pressure (Hypertension),

Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia. Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment Write for fuller information

**The Mineral Springs
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ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



D. R. P. Coats

- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS
Manager CTRM, late of CKY

The Announcer and His Job

IN my home town in England, we had an official whose uniform was fawn with gold lace trimmings surmounted with a tall silk hat. The latter, I remember with regret, was of a seediness suggestive of better days, though the fine cloth uniform was smart and spotless. If you saw this gentleman coming along the main street at about mid-day, your eye could not help being attracted to the tall hat. It didn't seem to go with the rest of the apparel at all, even though the coat was a frock one. It hinted at the triumph of the civilian over the military. Perhaps the original uniform was completely military in cut, with a three-cornered hat included. And then, maybe, some pacifists on the town council substituted the "topper" as the proper symbol of dignity and peaceful public service.

What I nearly forgot to tell you, was that our friend carried under his arm a large brass bell. At certain important down-town intersections, he would pause and ring that bell three times in solemn succession. Then, clearing his throat, he would proclaim "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez!" in a voice made powerful by training and would proceed to read from a paper some notice more or less affecting the welfare of the ratepayers. In earlier times, those notices were, doubtless, all of general interest. Wars and new kings may have been proclaimed this way. In my time, however, the hand of commercialism had already been busy, with the result that most of the notices he read were of forthcoming sales of furniture. The auctioneers paid a regular fee for this, just as advertisers pay to broadcast radio programs.

This gentleman was the announcer of pre-radio days. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the folks who helped finance the tall hat, that some entertainment provided with the advertisements might have helped. Modern town councils would surely hire a man who could sing a song between the announcements or perform a step-dance. Then the street traffic would no longer keep moving along as usual with the disdainful remark, "Oh, its only the town erier!"

The Radio Man

I imagine the main requirements for success as a town crier would be a stentorian voice and sufficient flesh to fill out the uniform. Voice and flesh are not always found together. My own vocal efforts are said to be fairly satisfactory on the radio, and yet I remember the surprising weakness of Jack Dempsey's little talk when I introduced him to a microphone in Montreal some years ago. It should be explained that I am in the feather-weight class.

The radio announcer is rarely restricted in his duties to mere announcing. That is only one of his jobs. Unless the station is a large one, employing a staff of a few dozen persons, as some of them do, the announcer is expected to be a man of many parts. A knowledge of radio transmission is frequently absolutely necessary. He must be prepared to fill gaps in the program whenever occasions arise. This means he should be a good reader, a pianist, or have singing ability—any one of these talents will be a great help to him. His education should be of the all-round kind, so that he may read intelligently whatever may be placed before him and make the listener feel that the reader really does understand what it is all about.

The radio announcer must be resourceful. He must know how to prevent an unsatisfactory soprano from

singing again, without giving her the slightest offence. From my own experience, I can state that he must know how to handle the very occasional artist who is somewhat intoxicated and who insists on singing, remembering that the friendship of the gentleman must be kept at all costs for the sake of peace and goodwill and yet he simply must not be heard on the air. I could tell a good story about a very popular singer and a "dead" microphone at which he performed one night for twenty minutes, but that doesn't belong here.

"Announcing" at CKY

While the duties of the man in charge of CKY, Winnipeg, have up to the present been those of a general manager, his contact with the public through the radio programs has led to his being dubbed "the announcer," although announcing has been but a small part of his work. It has been his business to evolve policies and make suitable arrangements so that the station might render the most useful service and yet pay its way. He has had to establish systems whereby the many denominations of Christian churches could have access to broadcasting facilities in the most economical manner. Fairness to all political bodies is an essential as well as an agreeable attitude for the management of a public radio station to adopt. There must be no suggestion of favoritism to any particular political party, whether in or out of power. The "announcer" must stand firmly by this principle and permit no one to shake him from it.

Add to this the business of reading a couple of hundred of letters a day and replying to a considerable proportion of them, being interviewed by many visitors, arranging programs, editing news items and doing a few other chores, and you have some idea of the work and qualifications of one who to the world at large is known as "the announcer." Sundays and week-days, the year round, he finds enough to keep him busy without bothering about little trifles like summer holidays. Altogether, though, the job is interesting and most announcers seem perfectly happy. "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez!"

Correspondence

C.S., Balmoral, Man., (and many others).—Very grateful thanks for all your kind letters which I hope, in time, to answer personally.

"Tube Fan," Carman, Man.—Radio licenses are due April 1, each year. I have seen it suggested that the fee is only collectable if the radio set is actually in operation. Certainly, the wording of the license itself suggests this, but it would hamper the authorities considerably in enforcing collection of the fee if they had to prove "operation." Better write to the Dominion Government Radio Inspector, Winnipeg.

W.A.H., Codette Station, Sask.—Your article on charging storage batteries is very interesting and may be used in a future issue. I am wondering, however, how many readers are using wet B batteries these days. If anyone who sees this reply desires information on charging wet B as well as A batteries, he should write to me, care of The Guide.

W. M., Brandon, Man.—Section 10 of the Radio Act reads that the governor-in-council may "authorize the payment of a portion of the license fees collected in respect of certain prescribed licenses

FREE PAIR LADIES' OR MEN'S SILK HOSE FREE
FOR EVERY QUALIFIED ANSWER



Solve this New Great Mystery 1927 Chevrolet Car \$1200.00 in PRIZES



SOLVE THIS PUZZLE—WIN FIRST PRIZE

PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE

Chevrolet Coach

2nd.....	Cash	\$150.00
3rd.....	"	\$60.00
4th.....	"	\$25.00
5th.....	"	\$10.00
6th, 7th,	\$5.00 each	
8th, 9th,	\$5.00 each	
10th, 11th,	\$5.00 each	
12th, 13th,	\$5.00 each	
14th.....	\$5.00	

Can you solve this puzzle? This Great Mystery Message contains four words and is the slogan of a well-known hosiery firm. Each little group of letters represents a word and forms a message of interest to you. For instance, the first jumbled group of letters is WRAEWLLE and when put in its proper order is WEARWELL.

If you can solve this fascinating puzzle, you have opened the way to being declared first prize winner. This is not a sale contest for the biggest sales. YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS EQUAL.

WHY THIS CONTEST IS RUN

This is an advertising contest. We want to acquaint you and your friends with the wonderful Wearwell Hosiery made in all the better grades of Pure Silk, Silk and Wool, and Pure Wool, for every member of the family, and sold direct to you from the mill at Money Saving Prices.

FOLLOW THESE RULES

1. Write answers in ink on one side of paper only. Put name and address and name of this paper in upper right hand corner, stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss. Put anything else on separate sheet. Don't send fancy or typewritten answer. 2. You must be 15 years or over to enter. Employees of this company or their friends are forbidden to enter. 3. Final awards will be made by a committee of 3 Toronto gentlemen having no connection with the firm. Contestants must agree to abide by their decisions. Prizes will be awarded by points. 350 points, the maximum, or nearest thereto, will take the first prize. 160 points

will be awarded for the correct solution of the puzzle, 75 points for general neatness, appearance, spelling, punctuation and handwriting of entry, and 115 for fulfilling the conditions of contest.



WIN THIS CAR

IMPORTANT—This Contest closes May 30th, 1927, at 5 p.m.

This ad. may not appear again. Rush your entry today.

Send Your Entry Today

The First Prize Winner can have the Car or Cash Value \$910.00.

Every contestant who solves the Mystery Message correctly and sends their entry promptly will receive an immediate surprise award in addition to any prize they may win. RUSH YOUR ENTRY.

WEARWELL HOSIERY CO., DEPT. 57 TORONTO, Ont.

76 YORK STREET

May 2, 1927

to a provincial government, private company, or other prescribed party, and to any department or employee thereof, for services given in connection with the operation of broadcasting stations and for services performed for the minister in connection with the licensing and inspection of stations." Manitoba is the only province to which a portion of the license fees is being returned under the foregoing section of the act. With the subsidy, goes the so-called monopoly as to the advantages of which there are differences of opinion. Ottawa collected, it is reported, about \$134,000 in radio license fees. Of this amount, about \$8,000 was returned to the Manitoba Telephone System. I suppose stations in other provinces might

qualify for a portion of the subsidy, but I have not heard of any applications so far.

C. J., Brandon.—The matter of broadcasting from Brandon was held in abeyance pending a careful analysis of the results attained by moving CKY to the Agricultural College. Unfortunately, the situation in the United States grew rapidly worse at about the time the move was made, so that it has since been impossible to estimate with any accuracy the average effective range of this or any station. Any radio station operated by remote control is liable to have its service efficiency reduced through failure of the wire circuit separating it from the studio.

Prairie Horticulture and the Macouns

Continued from Page 6

created and fruited over 3,000 new varieties of apples alone, from which number he has carefully selected more than 100 which have been named as being promising for some part of Canada not yet served with varieties of apples of suitable quality or sufficient hardiness.

With winter apples for the colder parts of Eastern Canada it might be said that here probably not more than five or six hardy, long-keeping varieties were available in the year 1887, but now there are more than 200 long-keeping varieties under special test at Ottawa.

Some of the summer and dessert varieties referred to as originated in the Horticultural Division during this period, thoroughly tested and now receiving most favorable commendation from fruit growers and plant breeders throughout the continent are Melba, Joyce, Pedro, Lobo, Hume and Patricia. Of the long-keeping late fall and winter varieties are the Ascot, Bingo, Donald, Elmer, Niobe, Sparta, Spiotta and Spiza. These latter varieties are practically all seedlings of the Northern Spy. Some of the outstandingly promising, late-keeping, cross-bred varieties thus created are Lawfam, Stonetosh, Maclaw and Spimil, the names of which are sufficient to indicate the parentage in each case.

Many of the above varieties are already showing winter hardiness and distinct promise at the Experimental Station, Morden, Man., and there is no doubt that the Ottawa orchard at that station will have many contributions of permanent value to fruit-growing in the prairie provinces.

Appreciating that the problem of obtaining apple varieties suitable to the prairies was of very distinct importance, Mr. Macoun, shortly after assuming the office of Dominion horticulturist, had forwarded seed and seedlings by the thousands to all the Dominion experimental farms in the prairie provinces. However, at Morden he concentrated his efforts and as a result many thousands of young apple trees have been grown in close plantation. Those who are particularly interested in prairie horticulture are fully aware of the very excellent work being done by W. R. Leslie, at the experimental station, at Morden, who, each year, studies several hundred of these Macoun seedlings, and from which number Mr. Leslie has already selected many hardy good-sized, good quality apples, which were of such distinct promise that these are being propagated for permanent orchard planting at that station.

It might be noted that the work of Mr. Macoun has been recognized on six separate occasions when his division was awarded the Wilder medal, the highest recognition which can be given by the American Pomological Society. This medal was awarded for new hybrid apples and selected seedlings, for northern grown hardy fruits, new varieties, both singly and in collection, and the final award being for that outstanding new variety of apple called Lobo.

The above brief mention of Mr. Macoun's accomplishments and present work with apples but illustrates equal attention to other tree fruits. In small fruits, the Horticultural Division, under

Mr. Macoun, has continued the excellent breeding and propagation work as started by Dr. Saunders. Many new and excellent sorts have been originated by Mr. Macoun, as may be illustrated by the Portia, Cassandra, and Lavinia strawberries.

But not in the origination of varieties alone has the Horticultural Division of the Dominion experimental farms confined its work, for the field of orchard management and cultural work in all their phases have been under careful experimentation throughout all parts of Canada.

Vegetables

Under Mr. Macoun special attention has for many years been given toward the origination of new varieties suitable to those parts of Canada where short seasons, cool nights, and other factors had previously prevented the successful production of a wide range of vegetables. Such originations, as Early Malcolm, Sweet Squaw, Pickaninny, and Banting corn, have made it possible for people living in all parts of Canada to enjoy the luxury of corn on the cob.

In tomatoes he has contributed many new and choice varieties, outstanding of which is the Alacrity, which is not only early but at the same time one of the largest croppers. These but illustrate the breeding work originated by Mr. Macoun, and conducted under his supervision these many years, work which is probably of outstanding value to the prairie provinces or to other parts of Canada not so favorably suited toward the production of early vegetables.

In this field also, originating new varieties was but one phase of careful study and experimentation. The cultural experiments with vegetables cover a very wide field, involving such questions as time of planting, distance and depth of planting, etc.

Ornamental Gardening

From the start Mr. Macoun gave special study to the characteristics and culture of ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, and the arrangement and grouping of these to form most useful and pleasing effects. This work of distinct interest and importance to farmers in all parts of Canada offers special possibilities of usefulness in the West where home beautification and protection are so obviously necessary, and Mr. Macoun, in continuing the policy so well laid down by Dr. William Saunders, has contributed much in ornamental horticulture to Western Canada.

W. T. Macoun, a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, American Pomological Society, and other outstanding horticultural societies on this continent, is recognized as one of the few eminent workers now contributing toward horticultural development. What his father contributed as an explorer and botanist, he is contributing in like manner in the special field of horticultural science. His memory for plant names and characters is a marvel to all his acquaintances, and especially fits him for his work as Canada's leading horticultural plant breeder. His wide knowledge of Canada, his energetic, genial disposition, essentially fit him for that great service so cheerfully given to each and every Canadian farmer and horticulturist.

Biggest Value in all Canada!

Men's All Wool SUITS

tailored to measure

Regular \$27
\$40 values

Men, here's value for you! A serviceable, stylish suit or topcoat made to your individual measure by the world's largest one-price tailors at this amazing low price.

Go to the nearest Tip Top store or agency today. Choose any fabric you wish from over 400 of the newest cloths. We have the greatest range in all Canada to select from. Latest style. Perfect fit guaranteed.

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We guarantee to fit and satisfy you by mail. Write today.

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Save the surface and you save all — Paint & Varnish



Send for Color Card

So easy to keep clean and oh, so cheerful!

HOW much easier Mother's task is with Satin-Glo on walls, furniture and woodwork. This beautiful, modern finish has such soft, restful tones and a satin-like sheen which add life and cheer to the home. More than that, Satin-Glo is **WASHABLE**—even in the kitchen, where finger marks can so quickly mar the walls and woodwork, Satin-Glo is easily kept clean by wiping a damp cloth over the surface.

In Ivory, Cream, Deep Cream, Light Tan Brown, French Grey, Salmon Pink, Turquoise Blue, Green and White.

SATIN-GLO

A BAPCO PRODUCT

Guaranteed Washable

Other BAPCO PRODUCTS

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Imported direct from the Orient
in metal lined chests. Blended
and packed into 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb.
bright **Aluminum** packages.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is extra good.



In pound
2½ lb. and
5 lb. pails

Selected peanuts properly prepared and
offered to you by your grocer at a most
economical price. It pays to order

"SQUIRREL" BRAND Peanut Butter



Cuticura Baths Best for Children

Teach your children to use Cuticura Soap
because it is best for their tender skins.
Assisted by occasional applications of
Cuticura Ointment to first signs of irri-
tation or dandruff, it keeps the skin and
scalp clean and healthy. Cuticura Tal-
cum is cooling and soothing.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot:
"Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c., Oint-
ment 25c. and 50c., Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

The Political Situation in Britain

Continued from Page 3

if the election can only be kept off for two more years, the pendulum will have swung so far round that they will come back in possession of the clear majority which is necessary before they can begin to put their program in force. So they are content to wait and let time and events work in their favor.

Following its setback in 1924, the Labor party was for many months a far from harmonious body. Its leader, Ramsay MacDonald, was the target of continuous attacks by his more radical adherents, and the party was split into two distinct wings. At present the cleavage continues, and Mr. MacDonald is in the position of being regarded as too cautious and conservative by the radicals, and in the eyes of the right wing too subservient to the domination of the radicals. Moreover his health is far from good and there are recurring rumors that he will retire from the leadership. But despite a fire of persistent criticism he maintains his position; his commanding skill in parliament is admitted on all sides, and in power of platform appeal he has few equals in Britain. He may be fiercely criticized, but greater objections could be urged against any of the candidates who have been suggested for his place.

Stand by Socialist Program

The Clydeside group who furnish a considerable proportion of the driving force of the party would not tolerate Philip Snowden, and other elements would oppose John Wheatley, who is the acknowledged leader of the left wing. If Mr. MacDonald were to give up the leadership, well informed opinion believes that the most satisfactory successor to him might be found in Dr. Hugh Dalton, a professor of political economy, and one of the intellectuals of the Socialist movement, who has made his mark in parliament in the last two years.

The Labor party still stands by its Socialist program, and advocates nationalization of the railways and coal mines as well as a variety of drastic industrial reforms. In the sphere of foreign policy it is strongly anti-Imperialistic and has been offering vigorous opposition to the policy of despatching troops to China. It has also had an interesting plan for the centralized purchasing of staple food-stuffs to be imported and for this reason it is deeply interested in the pool schemes of Dominion producers. At present the legislation which the Baldwin ministry has evolved to clip the claws of the trades unions has had the effect of closing up the ranks of the Labor party and its election experts declare that it will be worth a hundred seats at the next general election.

But it is still very doubtful if Labor can hope for a clear majority, and the London Times thinks that thousands of moderate voters who have become tired of the futilities of the Baldwin government, but are not prepared to reinstate Labor in power, will turn to Liberalism as a middle alternative and bring about a revival of the fortunes of the party of Gladstone and Campbell-Bannerman.

Lloyd George in Control

Since the war Liberalism, which was the dominating force in British politics for nearly a century, has been under a cloud; it has seen its working class supporters go over in battalions to Labor, and its leaders waste their energies in a bitter family feud. This miserable quarrel is not yet ended, but Lloyd George, having completely outmanoeuvred his opponents, has been left in complete control of the Liberal machine, and his rival, Lord Oxford, has gone into virtual retirement.

Lloyd George is still the most formidable platform orator in Britain, and, although Liberalism is an insignificant factor in parliament where it has only some 40 members, yet a party which polled 4,000,000 votes at the last election and admittedly contains more first-rate political brains than either of its rivals, cannot be dismissed as dead. And Lloyd George, now that he assumes unfettered command, has already made

some headway with the task of revitalizing it. He has at his disposal an enormous campaign fund, gathered, it is said, from the sale of titles during his premiership, and he has induced a very able politician, Sir Herbert Samuel, to re-enter public life and take charge of the Liberal organization. Already they seem to have worked wonders, for in the last two by-elections the Liberals beat off a desperate Labor attack in Leith, and actually won a London seat. These successes may merely be flashes in the pan, but the Liberal leaders do not think so and are preparing to fight 500 seats at the next election, not in the expectation of securing a clear majority, but of acquiring a decisive balance of power in the next parliament.

The Liberal Land Policy

With the elimination of the Asquithian Whigs, the radical wing of the party is able to push the advanced solutions which it has propounded for the more pressing national problems. Its "coal and power" policy is a well-conceived scheme and the Baldwin government's power legislation was copied direct from it. But it is upon their land policy that the Liberals are pinning their chief hopes. No political party has ever sponsored such a bold program for the regeneration of rural Britain as is set forth in an elaborate report compiled under the auspices of the Land Reform League, an organization founded by Lloyd George in 1925, and the whole party is now definitely committed to it. One part of it concerns urban land, and it proposes a graduated tax upon land values, drastic town planning laws and other reforms.

But much more important is the rural program of Liberalism. British farming is still high in quality, and in 1925, the aggregate total value of its production was roughly 1,000,000,000 dollars or more than \$40 per acre, but the acreage under cultivation, except for the war period, when it was artificially stimulated, has been steadily declining. Competent experts declare that the farm production of Britain could easily be increased 50 per cent., and the contention of the Liberals, with which the Labor party agrees, is that the main disability of agriculture is an antiquated system of land holding. So the first and most fundamental principle of the Liberal land policy is that henceforth the community, acting through public authorities, will assume the responsibility for ensuring that the land is used to the best advantage in the interest of the nation. This does not mean outright nationalization, but it does mean that the right to own or hold land is to be conditioned upon its being put to its proper use. How far the system of unqualified ownership of land in Britain has broken down was recently demonstrated in a book written by two Conservative landowners, Messrs. Orwin and Peel; for one thing many of the present land owners have no capital to make necessary improvements and repairs and the tenants lack the security which would induce them to undertake such work.

The second principle of the Liberal policy is a new test or criterion of what constitutes the right utilization of land. It is not to be individual profits or even the amount of wealth produced for the benefit of the community, but in the fact that the land is being used in such a way as to make a healthy and self-respecting life possible for those who live on it and work on it. The third principle is that the occupier of land is entitled to all increase in its value which may be due to his enterprise, skill, capital and labor.

Wages of Farm Laborers

Turning to the practical aspects of the program its first concern is the wages of the farm laborers, and the proposal is that they must be fixed in relation to the cost of living by wages committees, and made the first charge upon agriculture; and there is also a suggestion that the wage problem might be solved by a system of family allowances such as were given to



A tramp in the rain, then—lame muscles

WAS SO STIFF AND SORE HE COULD HARDLY BEND

As good as new next morning after simple home treatment

After tramping around all day with wet feet while out gunning, a Philadelphia sportsman found himself so stiff and lame he could hardly bend.

"I went to work but had to come home," he writes. "I applied Sloan's Liniment freely and went to bed. I was as good as new next morning, thanks to the quick and sure action of Sloan's."

Sloan's gives real relief because it doesn't just deaden the pain. It helps the body to throw off the cause of the pain.

Apply a little lightly, without rubbing. Right away the stiffness and pain ease up, as fresh healing blood is sent to the sore spots.

Get a bottle of Sloan's today and have it on hand for the first emergency. All druggists—35 cents.

No peace No rest from ECZEMA

Dread eczema—burning, itching and horribly disfiguring. Causing no end of suffering—no end of embarrassment. You get no peace in the daytime—no rest at night.

You say you have tried everything but you have not tried D. D. D., the famous prescription of a doctor, a soothing, cooling antiseptic lotion. One application and the itching stops—stops, mind you, immediately. We guarantee this. Continue the treatment and your diseased skin will come back to normal health and comfort. Thousands of grateful people testify to its wonderful results. Remember, you get instant relief. Do not delay another minute. Send NOW.

Trial Bottle Free



Send your name and address for a generous trial bottle of D.D.D. The first touch from this trial will give you instant relief no matter how long you have suffered.

Free Trial Coupon

D. D. D. Co., Ltd., Toronto Dept. 98, 27 Lyall Ave.

Send me prepaid trial bottle of D. D. D. prescription. (Enclose 10c to cover postage and packing.)

Name _____

Address _____

D.D.D.

soldiers' dependants during the war years. It is also planned to establish a series of agricultural authorities who will be charged with the regeneration of rural life; they will be clothed with very drastic powers and all classes will be represented on them. They will keep under survey all agricultural land and such as they find badly managed they will take over and see that it is properly used. It will be their duty to satisfy the demands of all qualified applicants who want small holdings, to provide half-an-acre for a garden for all farm laborers, and to secure allotments for industrial workers who desire them. They will be authorized to stimulate agricultural research, encourage co-operative ventures and promote rural credit schemes.

A Revolutionary Proposal

The land which these agricultural authorities take over will be offered on different terms to cultivators who will work it efficiently. In some cases they will be allowed to buy outright, in others to secure leases and a new form of cultivation tenure will be inaugurated. Under it the tenant would be made responsible for all repairs and improvements and would be charged a lower rent; he would be under no restrictions about his crops, and he would be allowed to bequeath his rights as a tenant to his family. Such are the basic features of the Liberal land program and undoubtedly, if they are translated into law, they will effect a wholesale revolution in British farming conditions.

The great difficulty of the policy is the financial side, for the Liberals did not propose to confiscate the property of land-owners, and the treasury in its present plight could not put up much money for the acquisition of land. So the suggestion is that the agricultural authorities which take over land but do not resell it, will pay the original seller the equivalent of the net rent which he had previously enjoyed from it; at the same time a valuation of the land at the date of the sale would be made and if it was ever sold, the amount of the valuation would be paid over.

Three Land Policies

Naturally proposals of this radical texture are bitterly disliked by most of the land-owning interest which has lined up the Conservative party against them. But the Conservatives know that a policy of negative obstruction will do little good, and they have been moving in the direction of a land reform policy whose main plank is a plan for increasing the number of small-holding owners. The Labor party, too, has its plan, but in some respects it is not so drastic or radical as the Liberal program. The merits of these three land policies will be discussed in every county in Britain during the next two years and the Liberals think that they hold the winning cards. Indeed they clearly intend to concentrate upon the country seats and they feel confident that if they can only capture a hundred rural constituencies, which is quite possible, they will hold an effective balance of power in the next parliament and be able to force Liberal policies upon either the Laborites or the Conservatives.

Already there are predictions being made that the next government of Britain will be a Labor-Liberal coalition in which Ramsay MacDonald and Lloyd George will be the directing spirits and Mr. MacDonald recently made a significant speech, in which he declared that what the country wanted was a government of National Progress. Obviously the Conservatives are worried about the outlook for themselves and one symptom of their worry is a sudden enthusiasm among the Conservative press for proportional representation or the alternative vote system. If either of these reforms were introduced, it would ensure a strong Conservative contingent in the next parliament, but without them the party may be in a hopeless minority. The British people are faced with too many burdens and troubles to be in a Conservative mood; they want many reforms and would have preferred that a Conservative government undertake them. But now that it has failed they are ready, unless the portents deceive, to extinguish it summarily.

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The Settenest

Continued from Page 4

pasture above in the early spring. It seemed as if he could smell the fragrance of apple blossom time and hear the rustle of corn at harvest. He counted the sleek, fat cows as they followed the path up the lane to the brook, where, in the bordering willows, the oriole's warble usually foretold a glimpse of orange and black, and squirrels chattered or complained on the old snake fence.

"The cowslips will be peeping up along the trout brook pretty soon," he told the nurse wistfully.

"And before the bobolinks come you'll be home again," she comforted him, but was startled by the look of bleakness and surprise in his eyes.

Bobolinks! They'd come back to the meadow below the barn this year, the same as always. He could see them now, just arrived from the south, lightly swaying on a weed-stock, trilling out in rippling repetition their joy of just being. He wouldn't be there this year to see them come; instead, he'd be cooped up in that dirty grocery selling lard in paper bags. Abbie said Samuel was dishonest, would pick him as an old woman picked down from a goose, and Abbie was usually right. Well, it was too late to back out now. Lawyer Hibbard was to see to everything, and turn the money over to Samuel Slow when Abbie signed the papers, and he'd been up, so Abbie had written. He shut his eyes and turned his face to the wall.

It was May before Mose was pronounced able to leave the hospital. Abbie, driving old Jane, came after him. The nurse tucked the worn robe about his knees and stood gazing after him with a puzzled smile as the horse ambled off.

"They don't talk much," she thought.

As they left the town a constraint settled down on the occupants of the wagon. They said nothing. Occasionally, Abbie nodded to some passerby but Mose, slumped down on the seat, spoke to no one. Twice he stifled the impulse to shout aloud his misery and despair, but the thought of Abbie grimly triumphant, although she might be as miserable as himself, made him pause. Now and then an automobile flashed by, a big red touring car crowded so close that Jane with a snort and a lunge took to the ditch as the only way to save herself; further on, however, they passed the same car stuck in a mud-hole. Abbie's look of satisfaction stopped their request for aid.

The sun shone down warm on their backs as Jane left the main road at the fork and began to climb the hills toward home. Up, up they went, Jane stopping at as many waterbars as she was permitted. Crows flapped by on their way to a gathering in the woods below. A coony rabbit sat under a bush without winking until they had passed on up another rise. Across a flat and through a pine wood they went where the branches meeting overhead kept out the sun, making the air damp and chilly, but emerging from the pines everything was again flooded with sunshine. A blue bird flashed across the road before them. Hepaticas peeped

The Grain Growers' Guide up from among last year's leaves on a mossy bank. Adder tongues flaunted their yellow petals in the breeze. High overhead an aeroplane was winging its way toward the White Mountains.

Jane clattered across the bridge that spanned the trout brook. For a minute Mose's eyes brightened at sight of great bunches of golden cowslips along its banks. They rounded a curve in the road and there, bathed in the spring sunshine, stood the house perched on a greening rise that sloped down to the red barns and on to the meadow.

Still Abbie said nothing, but Mose puffed out little breaths while a sicklier pallor crept over his face.

"I—I—. Have they got here so—so quick?" he faltered.

Abbie nodded.

A coat of paint had given the house an air of prosperity. A wide piazza across the front added comfort. A phoebe was fluttering his feathers on the telephone wires. As Jane came to a halt before the kitchen door Mose saw big windows filled with blossoming plants that made the once dark place a room of sunshine.

While Abbie climbed out and hitched the horse, Mose, feeling faint and sick, went into the kitchen.

"It will kill me stun dead, stun dead," he kept muttering, his tuft of whiskers bobbing up and down in his misery.

From force of habit he went to the cookstove and weakly rubbed his hands together above it; also from force of habit his eyes, dulled now with misery, sought the blackboard above the wood-box. He stared, winked his eyes and stared again until his knees gave out and sat him down hard in the nearest chair, as he read:

"I never signed no papers to sell the farm, and I ain't never going to. I've fixed up the house at a rattling good price and now I'm going to live like other folks. Your name on a check got me my half of the North Woodlot money. What's done is done, so you might as well make the most of a good thing."

The writing was angular, but there was a pathetic slant to it not unlike that of the figure coming up the kitchen steps.

Joy is a great restorer. Mose slipped out of his hat and coat and hung them on their accustomed nail behind the door. His fringe of red hair stood up about his bald spot like a faint halo, beneath which his face glowed like a lighted window on a bleak night. He turned to his wife and was about to say something, when suddenly a thought struck him, for a flash of humor shot over his face and twinkled in the deep blue of his eyes as he said:

"Well, Abbie, the fact that we have still got the farm, and the house all fixed up too, proves that you are settier than me, all right."

Abigail did not reply, but her fingers knotted in the folds of her dress relaxed, as Mose went on, his voice husky with emotion:

"I can't tell you what's in my heart now, Abbie, it's too full; but I think I feel like a bobolink when he first gets back from the south and lighting on a weed-stock down in the meadow swings backward and forth while he trills and warbles his joy of just being there."



William Richardson of Lloydminster, Alberta, is a bachelor who has adopted some children of the wild. The bush rabbit in the left hand picture comes to the shack every evening to eat crusts from Mr. Richardson's hand. A. J. Blackwell and his camera are a little strange to Bunny, so he is proceeding with a little more than the usual caution. In the right hand picture Mr. Richardson is shown feeding a chickadee which comes at his call.

The Men of Kildonan

Continued from Page 5

"What do you mean, you maundering fool," shouted Keveny, so overpowered by the rage that seethed in him that he rose from his seat of judgment and, trembling visibly, leaned threateningly towards Mackay.

"That's a bone for you to pick," replied Mackay coolly, fixing his eyes upon the outraged Keveny. I declare I thought our spokesman had lost his wits, so pompously did he conduct himself in that charged atmosphere. Yet I could not but admire the readiness and coolness of his utterance, and truth to tell, he made a considerable figure as he stood there expounding the law. Slowly, as if the strength had run from his stark body, Keveny sank back into his chair.

"I ken my law," went on Mackay, "and I solemnly warn this sederunt that the law of Scotland is long in the arm,—long enough, I warrant, to reach to this God-forsaken place. Moreover, the law I speak of is no respecter of persons, and falls heavily on imposters that would be making a mockery of it."

"Who sits on this sederunt, if sederunt I may call it? The chairman, if you please, is the prosecutor in this case. Such a mockery of Scots law would not be tolerated in any court between the Cheviot Hills and John o' Groats. Scots law gives the prisoner a chance to defend himself. He is allowed fifteen days after being served with his indictment, and in a case such as this he is furnished with a list of the witnesses' names and designations who are to be adduced against him. Furthermore, the declarations, writings, and articles to be used in evidence in the course of the trial are particularly specified."

Our spokesman ceased speaking, and let his eyes sweep the room.

"I see no jury," he remarked. "You are silent! Braxfield at his worst never thought of anything as bad as this,—this heinous outrage."

Thus our pleader argued, heaping ridicule upon the astonished council, rearing legal precept upon legal precept, and finally, with a formality of phrasing that held his hearers spell-bound, appealing our case to the judgment of a higher court.

Keveny, one side of his face twitching, glanced at the other members of the council, but they sat there red-faced and speechless. Keveny's face was not a pleasant sight to behold. The blood had receded from it, leaving his cheek-bones and forehead the color of clay, but from this jaundiced pallor his beady, merciless eyes shone forth with a sinister intensity. Yet I think that fear had the upper hand of rage in that countenance, for Owen Keveny knew that he had met his match that morning.

For a long space he held a whispered consultation with Edwards and the other member of the council. At last, after moving his ink-pot this way and that, and coughing as if a fly had lodged in his thrapple, he spoke.

"I am cognizant," said he, "in view of all the peculiar circumstances bearing on this case, that this council may, in its haste, have overlooked a point of law."

"All the points of law," interrupted Mackay. "The whole affair, from first to last, is a tissue of irrelevancy."

Keveny favored our spokesman with an acid smile.

"You have stated your case cleverly," he continued, "and I am not one to be knowingly irregular in administering justice. Possibly, all things considered, it were better to let matters stand where they are. The case is dismissed."

We were moving towards the door when Keveny called upon us to remain.

"There is something else," he muttered.

"My policy of generosity ceases from this hour. In future none of your carriers will be permitted to stay at Churchill after sundown. It is not necessary that they stay there overnight. Furthermore, all your gunlocks must be handed into my keeping."

There was a murmur of protest at this. Miles Macdonell, sensing trouble, put in the first word.

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"That is a harsh order, Mr. Keveny," said he, "and I am bound to say that I cannot see its merits. You are aware of the fact that scurvy has broken out in the camp. It has been brought under control by the use of spruce beer, and now that the partridges and deer have arrived, we were hopeful of keeping it in close check by rations of fresh meat."

"You are not required to see the merits of my order," answered Keveny, putting snuff in his nose.

I could see Captain Macdonell's eyes blaze at the slighting words, but he kept his head, and spoke again.

"I have no desire to usurp authority, Mr. Keveny," he said, "but in this matter certain facts should be considered. First, I would point out that such firearms as we have here belong to the men who carry them."

"Lock, stock, and barrel!" interjected James Sutherland emphatically.

"That fact must be considered," went on the agent. "In the second place, I testify to the fact, and these men will bear me out, that the Earl strongly recommended that the colonists should bring firearms to this country. He told them that they would find them useful for killing birds and deer for food."

"He did that!" said Mackay.

"And let me say again," concluded the agent, "that these people are in great need of fresh meat. It seems a sinful thing to take their firearms away from them just when the willow grouse and deer arrive."

"You are wasting time talking thus, Captain Macdonell," said Keveny. "I will not yield in this,—not an inch! I am convinced of the justice of my demand, and I will gladly have it reviewed by the Earl of Selkirk himself. I leave for Churchill in an hour. I ask you to see to it that every gunlock in this camp is brought here within the hour. I will not argue the matter with you."

"And suppose we do not bring them?" asked James Sutherland.

Keveny shrugged his heavy shoulders. "As you please," he said nonchalantly. "If the locks are not delivered to me, I shall leave without them. But in that event, I will see to it that you get no more supplies of any kind at Churchill."

"But this is an infamous violation of our liberties," protested the catechist. "We are not freebooters. Neither are we children. I have still to be shown, sir, that you have the right to oppress us in this manner."

"We will not go into the matter of rights," replied Keveny. "I have made myself plain, and I will not yield an inch. I promise you that."

His eyes were as cold as ice, and his mouth a thin blue line, a face in which there was no sign of pity or compromise.

"Very well," said James Sutherland, "I suppose that we must bow to your will. The women and bairns are to be thought about, whatever. But your order, sir, is not the order of a true Christian man."

"You have said enough," snarled Keveny.

The catechist took a step towards the agent.

"I have said enough, have I?" he roared angrily. "Well, I am the judge as to that. You are a Judas, Owen Keveny! The spirit of brotherly love is not in you. You are consumed with a hatred for the people of this camp. It is written in your face, where all men may see it. You put on the outward cloak of righteousness, but God is not mocked! He will not be forgetting Sloop's Cove. You have betrayed Him, even as you have betrayed Lord Selkirk. The scorn of the people, and the torments of hell are for such as you. May God purge you of your wickedness."

A dead silence followed Sutherland's terrible indictment. Keveny, pale as a sheet, waved his hand as if to dismiss us, and we went outside. The catechist walked away without a word, but Miles Macdonell, mindful of the business in hand, bade us gather up the gunlocks. It was no great task, for there were not a dozen in the camp. Yet even so, one or two were overlooked, my father's being among the missing. Presently they were

stacked up on the floor of the surgeon's shanty, and true to his word, Keveny and his party left the camp within the hour, leaving a hopeless, desperate, and now mutinous band of exiles behind him.

CHAPTER XIII

"Cothrom na Feinne!"

Keveny's seizure of our firearms had curious and unexpected reactions. For one thing, the high-handed act drew the colonists together; the internal strife that had well-nigh destroyed the camp yielded place to a common, and therefore unifying, hatred of the Irish. This strange reaction in turn affected the status of the unhappy agent. The colonists turned to him once more with new loyalty, and quite visibly heartened by the turn of events, he took the bit in his teeth and was soon throng at the task of repairing the damage that Keveny had worked. It was soon discovered that MacCallum Mhor had, like me, retained his musket, and Miles Macdonell himself discovered, with commendable promptitude, a considerable store of powder and shot that had eluded the searching eyes of Keveny's men. This ammunition he handed to me, bidding me to be careful of it. Within an hour it was, with our muskets, hidden in a cave-like hole that MacCallum Mhor found among the trees behind the camp. The agent next put men to the making of deer snares; a coil of stout wire produced by Alexander Matheson made possible these contraptions.

The six weeks that followed these activities brought the camp into the ferocious jaws of a Hudson Bay winter, but they also brought us an abundance of appetizing and sustaining food,—fresh venison and partridge. To me these weeks of shortening days brought health and happiness,—and no less important than these God-given boons (to the mind of a growing lad) the spice of that sort of adventure that, despite the teeth of the law, keeps the poacher at his nets and snares. Also, they brought the day of reckoning between MacCallum Mhor and Owen Keveny, to which I may now direct my pen.

The deer were numerous along both banks of the Churchill, and Keveny and his party were hardly at the Fort before I stalked and shot a careless buck. I was feeling mightily pleased with myself as I strode into camp that day, a musket in the crook of each arm and MacCallum Mhor at my heels with the deer slung across his shoulders.

"*Their an aire!*" cried John Mackay as he ran towards us. "What is this you are about, whatever. There was neither muskets nor powder in the camp till you stuck your faces over the brae. Come away with the deer, MacCallum. But Donald? Donald? where are your wits? Be travelling with your muskets. They're incriminating, whatever!"

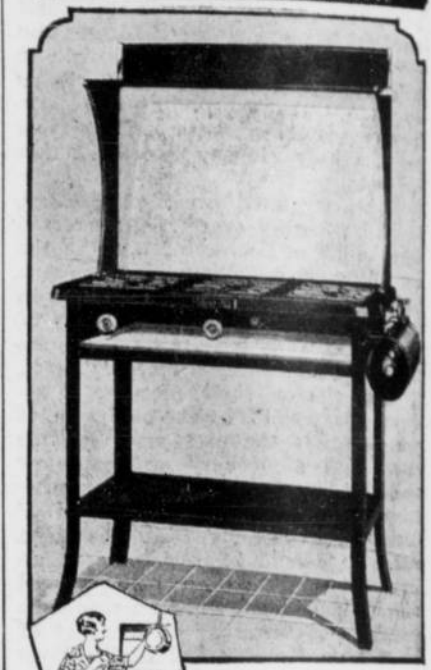
After that we kept our muskets out of the camp, for as the days shortened the deer grew wise in the ways of the snarers, and more and more the camp came to depend upon our secreted firearms for meat. Moreover, the men who went to the Fort for supplies reported that Keveny was growing curious regarding the source of our meat. Early in December Keveny and two other Fort servants reconnoitred the camp; it was said that to their suspicious questionings Miles Macdonell replied curtly that there were no muskets, or ammunition, in the camp.

By this time the snaring of deer had been abandoned, for the snow was deepening daily and the deer had retreated to safer feeding grounds. So it came about that MacCallum Mhor and myself were continually on the poach. Sometimes, when a good target offered, we shot partridge, but a lucky shot at a deer brought better results for the powder and shot used. So we stalked deer far and wide, and at last the day came when we went too far afield. The morning was clear and sunny when we set out,—with Bessie Sutherland with us. We headed directly for a treeless area where we expected to get wind of our quarry. MacCallum Mhor trudged ahead, and (the adjusting of a maid's snowshoes being a fascinating duty) he was soon out of sight among the trees. Laughing and talking in a manner unbecoming any hunter, I dawdled

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along in MacCallum's deep tracks. After a while we heard the report of a musket, and we hastened forward till we came in sight of the meadow-like expanse where we had thought to encounter deer. Here MacCallum's trail branched off abruptly to the right. Plainly, for reason's of his own, MacCallum Mhor had set out to skirt the clearing, so I left the trail, continuing directly for the clearing. Of MacCallum Mhor there was no sign, but now and then we heard sounds that spoke of a man moving cautiously through the trees. That these sounds seemed to keep pace with us, did not, at the time, strike me as being singular. I was more concerned with the contour of Bessie Sutherland's ear. At last we emerged into the white meadow, and there being no sign of MacCallum, we made our way to a boulder that reared itself near to the centre of the clearing. Casting aside our snowshoes, we sat down on the boulder to await the coming of MacCallum.

We had scarce settled ourselves when Bessie cried out: "There he is!" and pointed to the forest's edge. A man stepped out from the trees, and even as Bessie's hands clutched quickly at my arm, my heart gave a tremendous thump and well-nigh stopped. The approaching figure was not MacCallum Mhor! This one wore a wide red belt, and for headgear a fur with tails hanging down over his ears. In another minute Owen Keveny stood before us.

Something in the bully's appraising eye seemed to paralyze my tongue, and I was relieved when he spoke.

"If it's a fair question, what might you be doing here with a musket?" he demanded, fixing his black eyes first upon me, and then upon Bessie.

"You've no answer ready, you lying spalpeen, have yez?" he cried, angered at my silence.

"It's my own musket," I retorted weakly.

"It's liars, ye are, and sons of liars, —ivery wan of yez," cried Keveny, bristling with rage. "I've a mind to break your musket over your back."

"Donald has done no wrong," spoke up Bessie bravely.

With the suddenness of a play-actor, the bully relaxed his stern features and smiled at Bessie in a beastly manner.

"Shure it's the pity about you, little lady," he said thickly. "It's at the Fort you should be, instid of following a poacher through the woods. 'Tis a great pity, indade, for I have my duty to perform. The lad here,"—he jerked a thumb in my direction,— "is the poacher we've been watching for. I heard his shot a while back, and hurried over this way. I have my orders. He goes to the Fort with me. The Lord knows what will happen when the Governor hears about this. At the best it means the irons for the winter,— and maybe a taste of the rope-end for diversion."

"Oh! I cannot think they would be so cruel," cried Bessie, her face paling.

"'Tis a serious matter, little lady," replied Keveny, his black eyes devouring Bessie's agitated features. "Still," he added, "there's one road out of the difficulty. Owen Keveny is a man of reason,—with a man's heart. I've done things before now for a pretty women's favor,—and I might do as much again."

He took a step towards Bessie, and muttered hotly:

"A kiss or two, my little beauty, and the lad goes free!"

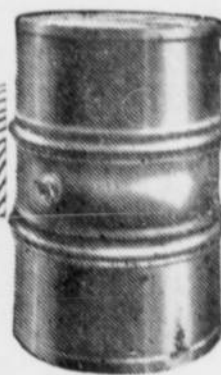
I felt Bessie cowering close to my shoulder, and a terrible fear gripped me as I caught the look in Keveny's eye. One road of escape, and one only, lay open to me. With a sudden leap, I flung myself towards my musket, which lay near by on my snowshoes. But I was not quick enough. Keveny had his hands on me as I reached for the weapon, and kicking it well out of reach he jerked me to my feet and dealt me a blow on the mouth that sent me sprawling in the snow, for although tall for my years, in those days, I had little meat on my green bones, and had not come to my present strength. I got to my feet dizzily, my mouth thick with the salty taste of blood. As through a mist, I saw

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Keveny coming at me again, yet I stood swaying there as if petrified, gazing stupidly at the great fist which poised and then withdrew for the blow that would knock me senseless. But ere it was delivered, the figure of Bessie Sutherland flashed betwixt us, and in a daze I heard her cry wildly: "Coward! Coward! Coward!" Again and again she cried out the word, her voice rising to a scream.

Keveny gave an ugly laugh, and I saw his hands on Bessie's writhing shoulders. Then a strange thing happened. The hands suddenly fell away from Bessie's shoulders like palsied things, and the owner of them was spun round,—to look into the cold eyes of MacCallum Mhor. Not a word came from the lips of either man. For a long moment they confronted each other, then both started backing away, shedding their snow-shoes and heavy coats as they retreated. At length they halted, and Keveny crouched low, mouthing curses at his antagonist. The bully from the Fort was shorter than MacCallum Mhor, but of a thicker build, the muscling lying thick and even on the surface of his body. MacCallum Mhor had little covering to his ribs, but surmounting this sparsely-covered framework of his middle was a chest like a barrel and shoulders and arms piled high with lean meat. From the hips down he was spare and flat where the bully was massive and round.

"'Tis the wonderful great fighter you are, Irisher," cried the Highlander, as he bent forward and put his weight on the toes of his moccasins. "You take them all,—drunk men and fatherless lads that have no hair on their faces. Son of a pig! Here's fair footing and a clear day. Finne's (Fingal's) chance and the bare hands for it. Come and take MacCallum of Borobal."

His long arm made a quick downward movement, and something went ping! against the boulder beside us. It was Bessie Sutherland that stooped to pick up MacCallum's *sgian-dubh* (dagger) and it remained in her clenched hand, blade pointing behind her.

There was a quick rush, and the two men exchanged savage blows. Keveny, head low between his shoulders, drove his fists upward with vicious grunts. There was a gasp, and the two bodies reeled apart. MacCallum Mhor shook his head and spat out mouthfuls of blood. Keveny, now leering with confidence, attacked once more. Clush! Smack! Clush! Smack! came the sounds of the swift blows, and the trampled snow was ruddy when they sprang apart. Once more Keveny came at the Highlander, crouching low and snarling like a beast. Feinting skillfully, he grasped MacCallum and drove his knee upward. The Highlander gasped with the shock of the savage blow, but he kept his feet and hurled the bully away.

They came together again, and standing toe to toe, exchanged terrific blows till Keveny, grey of face and bloody, backed away. Savage and fast, the man from Borobal now took the offensive, seeking to close with Keveny. It was a well-nigh fatal mistake! With a sudden twist of his heavy body the desperate bully wrenched himself free, and springing high in the air, kicked the Highlander in the face with sickening force. MacCallum staggered back, turned round dizzily, and dropped to his knees. Like a flash the bully was upon his fallen adversary, and a moment later a gasping cry of pain broke from the Highlander's lips as Keveny sank his thumbs in his eyes. The terrific pain of the barbarous assault seemed to clear the fog from the mind of the fallen man, however, and with a roar he reared himself to his feet and dashed Keveny away. He could still see, and with a terrible face moved upon Keveny like a gorilla. The stark bodies met again, savagely locked, lurched about in the snow. Again and again the bully sought to maim the Highlander with savage tricks of fur trade fighting, but the younger man frustrated all these efforts by his agility and great strength. At last it became apparent that MacCallum had the upper hand. He pressed the slowing bully savagely, taunting him through bleed-

ing lips, and at last Keveny stumbled sideways, waving his hands in front of his face. MacCallum took a step forward, his fist shot out, and the Irisher dropped forward on his face like a well-knifed pig. Stepping close to the prone bully, MacCallum turned him on his back with his toe. The bully opened his bloodshot eyes.

"Am I the better man?" demanded MacCallum.

Keveny made no answer, but rose shakily to his feet. MacCallum Mhor whirled him round and faced him squarely.

"Am I the better man?" he repeated, his thighs stiffening.

The other hesitated. "You're the better man. You're the better man,—to-day, damn you!" he muttered at last.

The Highlander put the flat of his hand against Keveny's mouth and sent the bully tottering backwards.

"Son of a pig. I've the notion to teach you more manners," cried the Highlander. "I fight no man twice with the fists, but if it's the short fight you would be trying some day, with a bit of steel to the fore, I'm your man."

With that, MacCallum Mhor turned on his heel and took the *sgian-dubh* that Bessie Sutherland held out to him. Feeling its edge, he slipped it into his stocking and without another word started for Colony Creek.

I never saw Owen Keveny again. A man of violence, he met a violent end within the year. Yet, to give the devil his due, he met death in the path of his duty, roaring and unafraid."

CHAPTER XIV

James Sutherland Preaches a Sermon

As the winter wore on, the clamorings of discontent gave place to the hot breath of mutiny. Idle men gathered together in small groups about the evening fires, to engage in covert, inflammatory arguments that ceased abruptly upon the approach of Miles Macdonell or James Sutherland. The bolder of these malcontents began to cast bullets, taking no pains to conceal their dangerous activities. The chasm between the colonists and their leaders widened until Miles Macdonell and the catechist lived as men isolated from their fellows. The women folks, quick to scent the danger that impended, had long since hushed their complaining voices, and silently watched their men through speculative eyes. The tension was unmistakable. It required but the cry of a bairn or a hasty word to throw the camp into murderous confusion.

All this festering animosity towards the Earl's man and his grim-faced Lieutenant came to a head one dull Sunday morning. Snow had fallen during the night, and the colonists cursed their lot anew as they waded through the fresh snow in search of buried firewood. The sound of women's voices, high-pitched and fearful, came clear on the leaden air. Other ears than mine heard these voices, for Miles Macdonell, looking neither to the right nor the left, came striding through the mutinous camp and entered the Sutherland hut. The sound of his voice, repressed but vibrant, blended with that of the catechist's, and though the words they spoke were muffled, the deep voice of the older man had the note of stubborn expostulation in it. After a while the voices ceased, and the two men stepped outside. Glancing this way and that at the sullen knots of whispering men, James Sutherland at last walked purposefully to a high, flat-topped boulder that lay near the centre of the camp. Stepping on top of this rostrum, and removing his bonnet, the catechist held high his right hand as if to command a hearing.

"Come away, people," he cried out in a clear carrying voice that all could hear. Wonderingly, the colonists moved towards him till they stood deep about the rock. Then James Sutherland smiled kindly upon us, and began to speak.

"This is the Sabbath," he said, "and Owen Keveny was murdered in the wilds of Upper Canada by Charles Reinhard, in whose hands he had placed himself for transportation to the courts of Upper Canada. The North-west agent confessed the crime and was sentenced to be hanged by the Quebec Courts. The state of Canadian justice at the time may be judged by the fact that the sentence was never carried out.—J. H. McC.

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so a fit day for communing earnestly with ourselves,—and God."

At this there was an uneasy movement among the colonists, and low-voiced mutterings. Noting the which, the catechist took a step forward, and his voice rang stern and loud:

"Ay, men, ye have suffered and striven. You have assuredly been given a bitter cup. But we must strive on, people, or fall by the wayside indeed. There's some among us,—I name no names,—that are treading the way of Job of old. Take heed to yourselves. Take heed to yourselves, I say, lest the Lord answer you out of the great whirlwind, even as he answered Job. Take heed, I say, lest the Lord, fearful in wrath, cry unto you: 'Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? Gird up now thy loins like a man, for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me.'

"Ay, ye may well bare your heads, for the wrath of the Lord is namely for terrible destruction, whatever. His ways are mysterious indeed, and we must bow to His will, even as Job. We have come through great tribulations, and many more may compass us. Oh, it is the bitter cup that the Lord has given us, and I, His servant, will not be saying different. But we have put our hands to the plow, people, and there is no turning back. I could complain, and bitterly, people, for I have feelings. My heart has been bruised, bruised beyond mortal healing. My roof-tree is no more. This body has fought the ship's plague. My belly has been empty. These fingers"—he held up a livid hand—"have been whitened and burst by the frost. But, I have stilled the complainings that rise bitter in my throat. I have not inclined my ear to the talk of mutiny. I came here to minister to your spirits, and that duty, laid upon me by the Earl of Selkirk himself, I will perform so long as my body answers to my will. Conquer the weaknesses of your flesh, people, and go forward with me in peace and fortitude to the border of the Lord's sanctuary.

"Why should you be dismayed? Strong bulls of Bashan have beset us around. They gape upon us with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. But the Lord is namely for justice, and He will deliver us from the hand of the Philistine. O! men, will ye not be bearing your cross in patience, for has the Lord not said: 'When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; thou shalt walk through the fire, and not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. Fear not, for I am with thee. For I am the Lord thy God, and the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour.'"

Then the catechist told us about sin, and the punishment that surely follows the sinner, and so grave and portentous was his voice and counsel that the men who stood before him were shaken with fear and remorse. At last he looked my way, and cried out:

"Come by me, Donald, and raise the tune of the old 46th."

As if in a dream, I moved to his side, took the open Bible that he held out to me, and with a quivering voice began to sing:

God is our refuge and our strength,
In straits a present aid,
Therefore, although the earth remove,
We will not be afraid.

Other voices joined mine,—the deep rough bass of strong men and the plaintive notes of women, till the forests echoed to our song of praise.

Though hills amidst the seas be cast,
Though waters roaring make,
And troubled be; yea, though the hills,
By swelling seas do shake.

The Lord of Hosts is on our side,
Our safety to maintain,
The God of Jacob doth for us,
A refuge high maintain.

As the last note died away, James Sutherland stood erect, with both hands raised high above his head, and forward as if to bring down a benediction upon us.

"O God," he prayed, and his honest, seamed face was twisted with the sincerity of his pleading, "hear the voice of my supplications. Keep us in Thy care. We are for-wandered, and to

COCKSHUTT

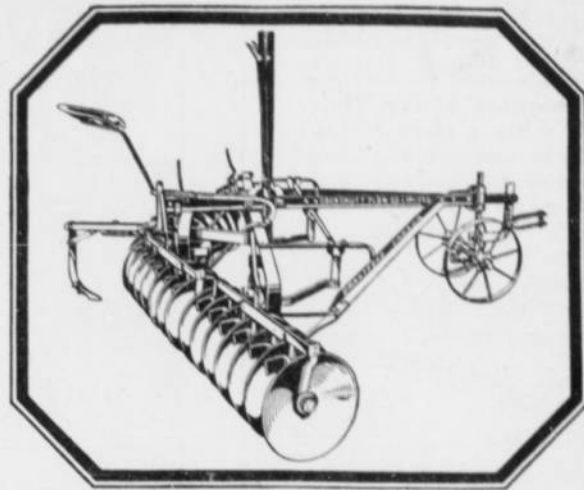
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Thee, O God, we turn for deliverance. Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees. Keep us, O God, in Thy loving care. We men folk have sinned against Thee, and must suffer for our sins. But, O God, let Thy pity fall upon the women and bairns, for there is no evil in them. Temper the wind to these, O God, for they are shorn lambs indeed. Give us patience and fortitude for our pilgrimage into the Land of Promise, for with Thine aid all obstacles are overcome and peace cometh at the end. Amen."

We raised our heads at last, and lo! as we turned to go the sun broke through the leaden clouds overhead, pouring its warming light down upon us. So, in silence we scattered to our various huts, there to meditate soberly upon the grave advice of James Sutherland, which, indeed, had driven away our cares and grievances even as stout and foul heat are washed away by the cool cleansing rain. For, indeed, we had this to set against our sorest trials in those days, that we never felt so near to God as when we were cast into darkness and the deeps.

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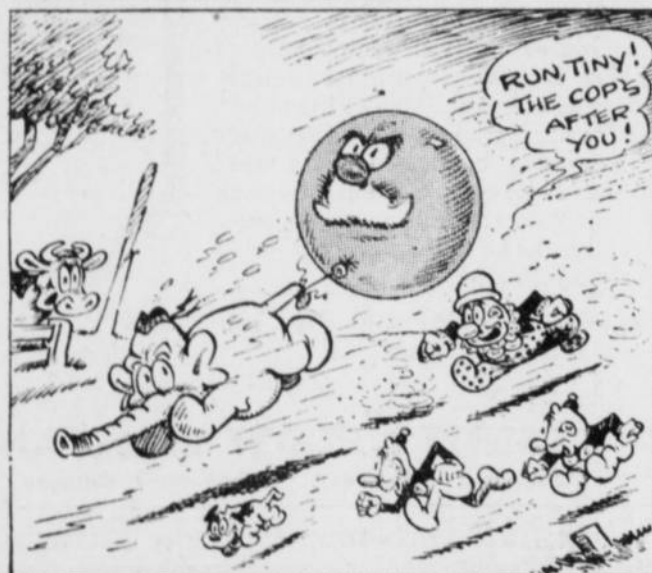
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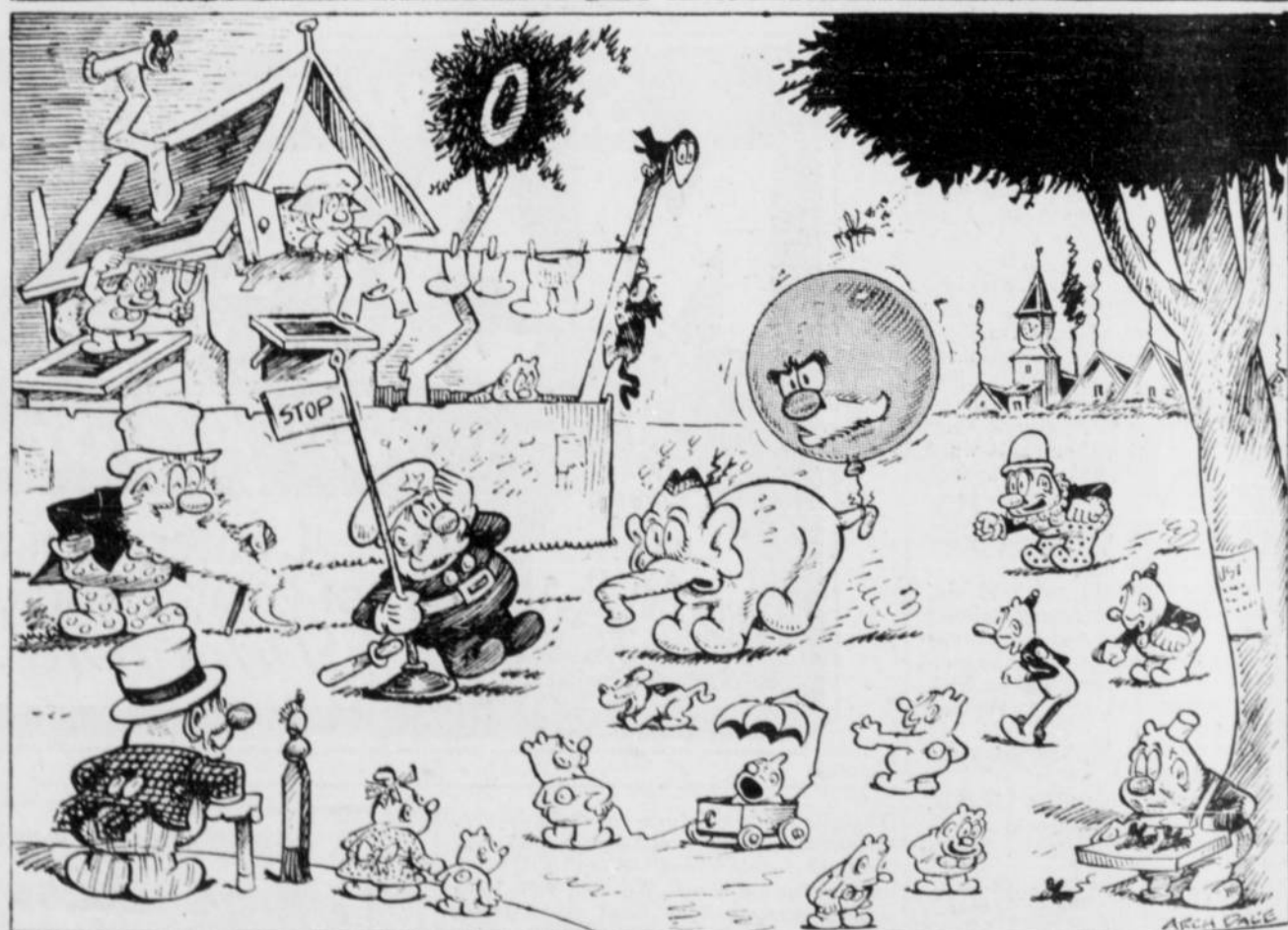
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TINY AND THE BALLOON



The Doo Dads

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One day during a performance like this Nicky thought he would teach Tiny a lesson by giving him a big scare. He blew up a balloon to an enormous size and painted the picture of Flannelfeet, the cop on it. He made Flannelfeet looking very mad so as to scare the elephant. Of course he had to do that because ordinarily Flannelfeet is the

easiest going cop that ever padded down the street.

Then Nicky woke Tiny with a terrific shout. Well now, just imagine what you would feel like yourself, if you woke out of a sleep and saw a mad policeman staring you in the eye. Tiny shuffled off down the street in a hurry, and all the little Doo Dads went legging after him as fast as they could go. The balloon went bouncing up and down on Tiny's back, and every time it touched him he thought it was Flannelfeet's pudgy hand.

Finally they came to the main street of Dooville where Flannelfeet was directing traffic. It's hard to say who was the most surprised, the cop or the elephant. All the Doo Dads are having a laugh at Tiny's expense. All except Sleep Sam, who is selling toy mice that run at you when you lower them to the ground.

Doo Dad Prize Winners

Doe Sawbones has had the greatest time of his life laughing over the pictures which young Guide readers sent him of himself. It was like looking at himself in the curved mirrors at the circus. Some of you made him fat as a pig and others made him long and stringy. So many of the boys and girls forgot he had a cane and stamped it on the ground when he was angry. Well, he looked them over, every one, and this is the way he gave out the prizes.

First prize—Philip Lindenbach, Tadmore, Sask.

Second prize—George W. Enns, Winkler, Man.

Six next best—Steve Czorny, Ranfurly, Alta; Lillian Beelby, Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Archie Pleasance, La Riviere, Man.; Mazelle James, Macdonald, Man.; David A. Dion, Saskatoon, Sask.; Ralph C. Wettstein, Dilke, Sask.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

The government and parliament generally are beginning to realize that the basic industries are really basic. The latest phase is the realization that the fisheries of Canada are worth taking care of. During the federal election campaign, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, was piloted around among the fishermen of the maritime provinces, and realized what the harvesters of the sea had to put up with. The government will therefore shortly appoint a deputy minister of fisheries, whose duties will be entirely connected with the promotion of the fisheries of Canada.

The civil service has been holding out expectant hands for salary increases for some time. Finally the government brought down a measure giving a ten-dollar a month rise to all the lower classifications. Some of these people however, had already received concessions in the way of bonuses, and what not, and when the proposals were examined in detail a loud wail went up from the multitude of four o'clockers. They started to lobby the members until Hon. J. A. Robb, who cares no more for what the civil servants think when he knows he is right than he did of what the automobile makers thought, came down in parliament and declared if they didn't shut up there wouldn't be any increases at all. The threat was effective and little more has been said.

The government, however, has known to Ottawa to the extent of a four-million dollar appropriation for a federal district. The money it seems will be spent on beautification. One disgruntled senator suggested it be held up until the city of Ottawa improved its water supply and eliminated the sulphurous atmosphere that crossed over from Hull. At the present time the government is spending huge sums every year for buildings in the capital. There is some conjecture as to why that four millions should not go into public buildings and save these rentals. The money by the way will be spread over 16 years. Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, brought up the insinuation that the scheme included a good road past the premier's residence, at Kingsmere. He was thinking of the Tory charges against Biggs, of the U.F.O. government. Mr. King pointed out that Kingsmere was in the other direction.

Whether by accident or design the Supreme Court decision in the Alberta separate school case did not come down until six days after parliament adjourned. It decided that Section 17 of the Alberta Act was not ultra vires. The net result is that the school lands joker inserted in the natural resources agreement, does not mean anything to anybody. The separate school rights are laid down by the existing Section 17, and so it doesn't matter whether the clause is there or not. The government however, cannot make any further

move until parliament meets next session.

Incidentally special plans are being made to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. A special committee has been formed and the provinces have been asked to co-operate.

The Shipping Situation

The League of Nations has just produced, in preparation for the coming International Economic Conference, a most depressing memorandum on the shipping of the world. World tonnage amounts to more than sixty-four and a half millions, while world demand for shipping space is estimated at fifty-five millions. The world's annual ship-building capacity is about six million tons, excluding the doubtful factor of the United States, whereas annual production is likely to remain between one and a half and two and a half million tons. The total volume of cargoes has fallen, in consequence both of trade depression and of increased national self-sufficiency. The speed of voyages, on the other hand, has grown greater, so that each ton of shipping carries more cargo than before in the same time. Improved trade would not materially alter the situation, as it would bring tonnage at present laid up into use, and thus prevent freights from rising to a remunerative level. After this douche of cold water one turns with apprehension to the financial column to look for the latest shipping report. It is that of the Cunard Company, which has raised its dividend from 5 to 6 per cent., allocated £100,000 to reserve, and carried forward £183,000—a great all-round improvement on last year. Truly, this trade depression is a most mysterious affair. —The New Statesman, London, England.

Milk and Cream

Milk and Cream is being shipped in considerable quantities from Ontario and Quebec to the market in New England cities. The valuable and growing business was threatened by the Lenroot-Taber bill, passed in the last session of Congress, which requires U.S. inspection of farms on which milk and cream for city consumption is produced. Last year a commission from across the border conducted an investigation of the conditions under which Canadian milk for consumption in the United States was produced, and in many cases the conditions were far below requirements. Mr. Caron, minister of agriculture for Quebec, some time ago, made a statement to the effect that if the farmers lost this valuable trade owing to the unsatisfactory state of their premises it would serve them right. The full force of the Lenroot-Taber bill will not be felt, as Congress adjourned without providing finances for putting it into effect. Temporary permits are being granted to ship milk and cream across the border and application forms are now being filled for these permits.

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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



When the Circle Meets

When the Circle women meet then I make a quick retreat, any place to get away, to the stable, to the hay, to the hen-house, shed, or sty, for I'm always Circle shy. Mrs. Jenks is apt to come talking louder than a drum, telling of her many ills, of her favored teas and pills. She is apt to tell the crowd of the nearness of the shroud, of the shave she had with death, gasping for her final breath, when a neighbor brought some pills fitted to her type of ills; how she took these only twice, started gaining in a trice; Monday, border of the grave, Wednesday, working like a slave! Mrs. Briggs with drooping face, she is apt to find a place in the Circle's gloomy bunch, hanging crepe, I have a hunch. She is apt to wish to tell how her eldest daughter fell on a butcher-knife, you know, 37 years ago; nearly killed the little child, nearly drove the mother wild, but, alas, the Lord was there, summoned by her sudden prayer, and that knife was turned aside,—had it struck her she'd have died! Mrs. Letts, and Mrs. Crews, Mrs. Harry Homidew, Mrs. Grouse and Mrs. Fogg, Mrs. Grimm and Cindy Mogg, all of these with worry tales,—but my patience fags and falls! In our neighborhood, of course, there are dames of cheer and force, cheerful, gay, and sunny souls, with the brightest kind of goals, but that Circle has a few that the spooks have painted blue, so when they are due to meet then I beat a quick retreat, to the stable, shed, or hay, any place to get away!

POULTRY

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Healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. Incubators, Brooders, and all poultry supplies. Write today for free catalogue. **WINDSOR'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY**, 380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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BOOKING ORDERS HIGH-CLASS BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks. Prices on request. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Weyburn, Sask.

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Various

WRITE NOW FOR MY 15th ANNUAL CATALOGUE. This describes one of Canada's largest poultry breeding farms, and gives useful information on feeding poultry, etc. Write Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Very vigorous, heavy laying and White Leghorns. "It pays to get the best." L. F. Solly, Lakeside Farm, Westholme, B.C.

BOOKING ORDERS PURE-BRED TURKEY eggs, turkeys imported from States and Ontario. Eggs, \$1.00 and 50c., according to mother's size. Second clutch half price. Guild's R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15. C. Brown, Solerth, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEG-horn and Partridge Rock cockerels, exhibition and production, for sale. Eggs, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per setting. Winners of 104 prizes 1925 and 1926. A. Dailley, Deloraine, Man.

TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; GEESE, \$4.00; eggs, \$2.50. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, \$3.50. White Wyandotte and Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man.

PURE-BRED JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, imported stock, \$4.00 setting. C. McRorie, Avonlea, Sask.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, MARGY STRAIN, \$2.00 setting; \$5.00. John J. Braun, Winkler, Man.

KPHLANX STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMA ROOST-ers, \$2.00; hens, \$2.00; eggs, \$1.50 setting. 15. James L. Myers, Box 206, Vanguard, Sask.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

PURE-BRED CHANTICLEER EGGS AT \$3.00 for 15. Meakin, Dana, Sask.

Anconas

HIGHLY FERTILE EGGS, FROM SHEPPARD'S heavy-laying Anconas, \$1.50 15; \$5.00 100; \$14 for 200 baby chicks. \$18 100. May and June delivery. Mrs. Templeton, Balduin, Man.

PURE-BRED R. C. ANCONA SETTING EGGS, \$1.00 setting, if four or more settings are taken. Mrs. John Nord, Halbrite, Sask.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 PER 14 eggs, good winter layers, hardly, do well in our cold climate. H. M. Mitchell, Roland, Man.

Black Langshans

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS HATCHING eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$10.00 100. K. Swann, Marquis, Sask.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, HATCHING eggs. E. Fox, Rouleau, Sask.

Leghorns

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 100 eggs, \$5.00; chicks, 12c. each. Special pen by pedigreed exhibition cockerel, dam laid 530 eggs in two years, \$2.25 per 15; chicks, 50c. each. Jas. Dykes, Creelman, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, females from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta Laying Contest, mated from 264-egg hen. Price 20 cents each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, MATED to University's best, hatching eggs, \$1.50 15, reduction on over three settings; \$3.00 100, reduction on best winter layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Laura Schmidt, Ridgetdale, Sask.

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen; \$3.00 thirty; \$5.00 hundred. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

PURE-BRED BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hatching eggs, Ferris strain, large eggs, \$1.00 15; \$6.00 100. George Eby, Philpen, Sask.

PURE-BRED DARK BROWN ROSE COMB Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 100. Choice Ontario cockerels heading flock. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Pedigreed cockerels used for generations. Guaranteed to produce exceptional layers. \$2.50 setting, 15. C. Kennedy, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM contest-winning stock. Hatching eggs, \$5.00 100. Carroll Vance, Vera, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each, good birds, Hollywood strain. Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Reaburn, Man.

TOM BARRON BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, real layers, eggs, \$2.00 15; \$8.00 100. H. Hurst, Snowflake, Man.

BABY CHICKS, BARRON STRAIN, LARGE, eggs, \$1.50 15; \$5.00 100. June, 15c. S. L. Davidson, Balmoral, Man.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$1.00 setting. Mrs. Sandy Bonner, Roland, Man.

POULTRY

THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS, \$8.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$20. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, six dollars per 100. Guaranteed fertility. Mrs. Wm. Gibb, Killam, Alta.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, per setting 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, over 225-egg strain, \$2.00 setting; three settings, \$5.00. Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man.

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM DIRECT Hollywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, \$5.00 per 100. William Bell, Baintree, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, TOM BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Weyburn, Sask.

PURE-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. C. Schoonover, Hussar, Alta.

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$1.50; additional settings, \$1.00; from government selected hens and imported cockerels. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$2.00 per 15; 75% fertility guaranteed. Sweepstake winners, Neepawa Poultry Show. Benjamin Schoemperlen, Strathclair, Man.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 15; quantities 10 cents egg. Dams government culled, sire recommended Dept., Ottawa. Large birds. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCK-erels, \$2.00. Eggs, \$1.25 15. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA hatching eggs, \$2.00 a setting 15, additional settings, \$1.00 each. Minorcas took first prize at poultry fair. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask.

Orpingtons

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PEN No. 1, headed Goldust strain cockerel, from Brampton, Ont., Vrostley pullets, \$4.00 per 15. Pen No. 2, headed Yellowlegs McArthur strain. Vrostley pullets, \$3.00 per 15. Pullets laid all winter, from September. Mrs. Albert Graber, Elrose, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs, from first-class breeding stock, \$1.50 per 15 eggs; \$7.00 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, IN-spected laying strain, hens and cockerels from high-producing dams, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$2.00. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50, from government inspected, prize-winning, laying strains. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofteld, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, 15, \$1.50; 90, \$8.00; from prize-winning and bred-to-lay strains. Mrs. Hoy Myers, Vancoy, Sask.

SETTING OF 15 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPIN-ton eggs for hatching, \$1.50. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, 15, \$1.50; incubator lots, over 12 dozen, \$1.00 dozen. Mrs. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, imported stock, \$2.00 for 15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask.

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING; \$7.00, 100 eggs. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask.

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM FOUR GOOD pens, \$2.50 up. Send for mating list. Hens and pullets, \$1.50; cockerels, \$5.00. My ten-pullet pen at Saskatchewan Egg Laying Contest last year laid 1,827 two-ounce eggs. This winter up to April 9, 704 two-ounce eggs. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

HIGH-PRODUCTION BRED BARRED ROCKS, same as my contest pen. Mating males, high pedigree and R.O.P., direct from "Winter Egg" Farm, winners Saskatchewan contest three successive years, and Mrs. McNabb. Chicks, prenatal, April, \$25; May, \$23, 100. Eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. Mrs. James Byrne, Weyburn, Sask.

POULTRY

CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN CONTINENT—Barred Rock cockerels, \$5.00 upwards. Booking orders now for Rock and Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for catalogue containing prices and list of winners. "Winter Egg" Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.

McOPA BARRED ROCKS—BRED-TO-LAY; 10th season; four years in the Provincial Egg-laying Contest, Brandon, and in the first division each year, 1926 contest, 2,133 eggs, 2,340 points. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 45. Cockerels replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TOLAY Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings, \$5.00; \$8.00, 100. William Burrows, Laidlaw, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, STOCK FROM GUILD'S best pens, whose dams laid 260 and 285 eggs in pullet year. Cockerels heading pens weigh nine and ten pounds. Setting, \$1.75; 100, \$7.00. Robert Stowe, Minnola, Man.

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED Barred Rocks, dark mating, government approved, good barring and heavy producers. Price 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. Wm. Buttar, Zealandia, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM AN Agricultural College demonstration flock. Average flock production last two years over 150 eggs. \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per 100. P. F. Breit, Kemnay, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, from pen selected by Federal Government, laid, \$8.00 per 100, and \$2.00 per setting of 15. I. H. Christians, Red Willow, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$8.50 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Seafie, Asiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man.

EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, Guild's and Lethbridge Experimental Farm strains, \$2.50 15; \$4.50 30; delivered your post office. Mrs. Ramsey, Jarrow, Alta.

FOREST HOME FARM—OUR APPROVED flock of Barred Rocks has never been as well prepared to supply eggs that should give a large hatch of high-class chicks. Eggs, \$1.75, 15; \$7.50 per 100. A. Graham, Roland, Man.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM SISTERS TO our Saskatchewan Contest pen, March 20, total eggs, 4th place; 15, \$3.00; 100, \$12; Bronze Turkey eggs, 75c. each. Laymore Poultry Farm. W. E. Selzer, Strasburg, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS—MANITOBA APPROVED flock, heavily culled, mated to large, vigorous cockerels, \$8.00 per 100; \$1.75, 15. Watson Crossley, Grand View, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, from university stock, from sons of B.C. University Best No. 681, \$1.50 for 15. F. R. Price, Sinitluta, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GOVT. approved, bred-to-lay, \$6.00, 100; \$1.50 for 15; special mated pen, \$2.00 15. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man.

EGGS FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY strain of exhibition quality Barred Plymouth Rocks, only \$2.50 for 15 eggs. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—PEN IN Brandon Egg-laying Contest, 1926, averaged over 200 eggs per hen; \$1.25 for 15 eggs; \$2.25 for 30. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.

ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS—FLOCK average 184. In R.O.P. and laying contest. Settings, \$2.50; 100, \$10; specials, \$3.00. May chicks, \$2.25 per 100. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT approved, great winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM OUR HOLTER-man's and Thompson laying strain, government inspected, \$2.50 for 15; 30, \$4.00. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask.

SELLING—BARRED ROCK EGGS, FLOCK mated to males from 250-300 egg stock, \$2.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Peter P. Bergman, Plum Coulee, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 260-295 egg strain, \$2.00 for 15; \$8.00 100. Mrs. Ted Wolff, Grenfell, Sask.

POULTRY

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK, BUSY "B" strain, winter layers, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75. Alice Hall, Belmont, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 setting. Mrs. W. H. Irwin, Howard, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-lay strain, good winter layers, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00. John S. Murray, Graysville, Man.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM government selected heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 15; \$8.00 100. D. Campbell, Bohsevain, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, AP-proved flock, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man.

PURE BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 100. J. Patterson, Hearn, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. Mrs. A. D. Nalmsmith, Wawanesa, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, Guild's bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 per setting; eggs for \$2.50. John H. McNeil, Fairlight, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM good, healthy stock, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$7.50 100. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50; SELECTED from best layers, \$2.00. Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Birch Hills, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. W. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MANITOBA approved flock. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 100. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK SETTING EGGS, \$2.00 for 15; three settings, \$5.00. Angus Seebie, Cayley, Alta.

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-to-lay Barred Rocks, heavy laying strain, \$1.25 per 12. W. Porteous, Cypress River, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIBED BY stock winning silver cup three years, \$2.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Thos. Taylor, Le Roy, Sask.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, BIG, strong birds of laying strain, \$2.50 each. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Barker's strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. William Coghill, Congress, Sask.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING BARRED Rocks, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. Mrs. Syd Martin, Togo, Sask.

PRIZE-WINNING BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY pure-bred Barred Rocks, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. Davis, Hechard, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, STACEY strain, 15, \$2.00. Ethel Smith, Wapella, Sask.

Poultry Supplies

"SURE DEATH" RIDS HENS OF LICE

and does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Just drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock, \$1.00 postpaid. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. **ERINDALE POULTRY FARM, ROUTE 6, PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO.**

DON'T LET YOUR BABY CHICKS DIE. KEEP them alive and strong, and make them grow into productive pullets with Pratt's Baby Chick Food All dealers.

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, females from Guild's and government inspected flocks, commencing laying at 5 1/2 months, mated to Guild's cockerels, very heavy laying strain, all birds are large, dark and well marked, \$2.00 for 15 eggs; three settings, \$5.00; 100 eggs and over, 9c. each. No eggs shipped C.O.D. Arthur Frampton, Carnduff, Sask.

OWEN FARMS SINGLE COMB REDS, LARGE, dark birds, excellent layers; males pedigreed from non-broody hens; rose combs; direct from British Columbia contest pen. Eggs, \$3.00 setting; two, \$5.00. Fertility guaranteed. Sam Anderson, Selkirk, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE IS-land first prize winners, 1926, second for eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. Smith, Box 7, Roblin, Man.

EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, pure-bred, good color, heavy laying strain, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.50 per 30. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Moonoin, Sask.

ROSE COMB REDS—THREE WINNERS, SAS-katoon, 1926. Hatching eggs, from prize-winning and heavy laying stock, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask.

RED WONDER R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCH-ing at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per 15; Rock, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 100. Write for mating list. S. Dalen, Marchwell, Sask.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE, DARK, prize-winning stock, \$2.00 15, \$3.50 30. C. Deer, Canora, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE BRED-TO-lay Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; setting, 15, \$1.50. W. Butchart, Plumas, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. B. Coates, Glenboro, Man.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, \$5.00 per 100; setting, \$1.50. Heavy laying strain. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatching eggs, heavy-laying strain, \$1.00 per 15. M. Long, Crossfield, Alta.

PURE-BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$2.00 15; \$3.50 30. Mrs. D. McFee, Headingley, Man.

EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, LAYING STRAIN ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red fertile eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 100, \$5.00. E. Nelson, R. R. 1, Perdue, Sask.

REAL ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN. America's best type and color, eggs, \$3.00 per 15. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING, good winter layers, \$1.50 for 15. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

ROSE COMB REDS, BRED-TO-LAY EGGS, \$1.50 per setting. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask.

ROSE COMB RED, EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.75; 100, \$5.00. Norman Horning, Macklin, Sask.

[Continued on next page]



Sell Surplus Farm Equipment with a "Little Guide Ad."

Read how other Farmers have made money by turning idle machinery into cash.

One of our advertisers from Lanigan, Saskatchewan, telling of his experience with Guide Ads., says: "The first time I advertised I wanted a Breaker Bottom for my Gang Plow. I looked everywhere without success, finally putting an Ad. in The Guide. I got just the kind and size of Breaker Bottom I wanted and began breaking in just over a week from the time the Ad. appeared in print."

Here's a testimonial received quite recently: "Kindly discontinue my Ad. for Gas Tractor and Three-bottom Hamilton Plow as they are sold. Your paper sure brings good results." George E. Miller, Brooks, Alta.

Many a user of "Little Guide Ads." could duplicate the following story from a Manitoba advertiser who tells of selling 30,000 pounds of Sweet Clover seed in 1921 and of his success this spring getting more orders for Barred Rocks and Treble Perley than he could fill and finally stating he had a John Deere three-furrow Tractor Plow taking up space in the machine shed and bringing in no returns. "A 'Little Guide Ad.' did the trick, in fact it brought a half a dozen orders and several enquiries and they are still coming." George Thompson, Newton Siding, Man.

A reader from Radville, Saskatchewan, was highly pleased with his success in disposing of a small lighting plant. He writes: "Having a small lighting plant that I used before the town installed a public system, I wrote a small Guide Ad., costing about \$3.00. I received several replies, one from a Carling Club in Manitoba; the latter instructed me to ship C.O.D. It was only a few days until I had the money, thus concluding a very satisfactory transaction in which The Guide played a very important part." David Bradley.

If we can do it for others—we can do it for you

From Now Until The End of July

is the best time of the year to advertise. Summerfallowing machinery, haying, harvesting and miscellaneous equipment. Among our 110,000 readers there are hundreds of good opportunities to sell, exchange and purchase through "Little Guide Ads." It only takes a few minutes to write a message for the "Farmers' Market Place." It only costs a few cents a word. You get surprisingly quick results. Just make your Ad. concise—give the essential facts—and don't put it off until tomorrow.

See top of page 46 for rates and instructions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—A LIMITED NUMBER, from our nine prize sisters, mated this year to Calgary prize cockerel. Per eight eggs, \$4.50. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask.

EGGS, 40c.; CHICKS, 75c.; FROM 50 HEAVY pure Bronze turkeys: \$25 orders prepaid. Manchester, Grainger, Alta.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 30 CENTS each, seven, \$2.00. Mrs. Syd Martin, Togo, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM LARGE MAM-moth Bronze turkeys, 50 cents each. Mrs. J. L. Walker, Box 406, Davidson, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED AFRICAN GEESE eggs, 40 cents each. A. Young, Jun., Dubuc, Sask.

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 30c. each. Kathleen Duckering, Kitchicaty, Alta.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, FOUR, \$1.50. Ethel Smith, Wapella, Sask.

GOOSE EGGS, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE, 30 cents each. Oliver English, Peebles, Sask.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, NINE FOR \$2.00. C. L. Maxfield, R.R. 4, Edmonton, Alta. 8-2

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dottes, Martin's famous Regal-Dorcas strain. Hatching eggs, from pens headed by cocks and cockerels whose sire and dams were winners at Madison Square Gardens, New York, and Kansas City, Heavy winter layers, \$2.50, 15; \$6.00, 45; \$10, 100; \$18, 200; K. A. Lauridsen, Canora, Sask. 9-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from females from Martin's best Dorcas matings, with records, 200 to 267; pens headed by prize-winning males. Price 20 cents per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 5-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—SELECTED. Quantity reduction. Special, \$3.00; all Martin, \$5.00 15, trap-nested; pen run, \$2.00; general, \$1.50. Males from Martin's highest R.O.P. and first prize winners. 1927 all Wyandotte prizes, best female best Pen all breeds 5th year. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-ing eggs, hens, Martin's high egg strain, mated to Martin and British Columbia R.O.P. cockerels; \$7.00 for 120; \$3.75 for 60; \$1.50, 15. Victor Fella, Girvin, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin strain, pen No. 1 mated to 250 rooster. Martin's own breeding, \$2.50 per setting; Pen No. 2, \$1.50. Chas. Bell, Teesler, Sask. 9-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.00 SETTING. Splendid cockerels from best laying strain. Also pen. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yard, Edmonton, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, UNIVER-sity and Experimental Farm strains, \$1.75 15, delivered your post office, Sask. Thos. Hutton, Bagley, Sask. 8-5

MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN-dottes, hatching eggs from stock of Martin's own raising, \$7.50 100; 30, \$2.50. Birds on open farm range. John Hiscock, Balduf, Man. 8-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, USING B. C. pedigree males on Martin's Dorcas females, real year-round layers, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$8.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 6-5

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYAN-dottes, hatching eggs from hens, records from 157 to 260, \$2.50, 15; \$6.50, 50; \$12, 100. Fred Finch, Langdon, Sask. 6-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-ing eggs, from government approved flock, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. Write for prices on baby chicks. Joe Grant, Pipestone, Man. 6-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from government inspected approved flock, fertility guaranteed. Setting, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Robt. Nisbet, Carman, Man. 7-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from trap-nested heavy laying hens, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15 eggs; \$10 and \$15 per 100. Robt. Kerr, Box 100, Coronation, Alta. 7-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from government selected flock, Martin strain, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask. 7-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Martin strain, \$1.25 for 15. Miss Arnott, Box 187, Roblin, Man. 7-3

MARTIN AND UNIVERSITY RECORD PER-formance White Wyandottes, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 7-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Martin's Dorcas mating, \$2.50 30; \$6.50 100. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 7-4

BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dottes, hatching eggs, \$1.50 15; \$5.00 100. Mrs. T. Thompson, Zealandia, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYAN-dottes, bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 per 15; infertiles replaced. Andrew Frounce, Pangman, Sask. 8-2

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.25 15. Mrs. W. Widdowson, Paynton, Sask. 9-3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—SETTINGS OF 15, each, \$2.50. My strains are the very best. Address, R. W. Allen, Plapout, Sask.

PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.25 setting; \$8.50 100. Clyde Stauffer, Atsank, Sask.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Bert Perrin, Spy Hill, Sask. 8-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 for 15. E. Leigh, Goodwater, Sask. 8-2

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

FOR SALE—S. 1/2 32-6-17 W. 3RD, 13 MILES from Shaunavon, good buildings and water, 305 acres under cultivation, 100 acres summerfallow and 100 acres summerfallow stubble. Would sell on bushed per acre plan, with reasonable cash payment down and satisfactory references to be furnished. Land has never had a crop failure. For particulars, apply to P. W. Edwards, c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Shaunavon, Sask. 8-2

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR FIVE years, 20,000 acres of fertile couleuv soil. Dairying, fruit, diversified farming; ample rainfall; mild climate; good markets; four railroads, near Spokane. Wood, water plentiful. Low prices. 15 years. Humboldt Lumber Co., Box 11, Sandpoint, Idaho. 9-2

248 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM WARREN and high school, 100 acres cultivated, balance bush pasture, three-room house, barn, granary, chicken house and good well, farm all fenced, \$240 cash required. Immediate possession. Write Walch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU-lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

FARM LANDS Continued

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-pany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 5-1

SELLING FOR \$1,200 CASH—HOMESTEAD, good land, mostly cleared, substantial buildings, fenced, water, 40 acres broke, peavine and red top hay, good dairy country, cream station eight miles at St. Lina, Alta., school two miles. Mrs. B. Roux, Mildred, Sask. 4-5

HALF-SECTION, SEVEN MILES OUT, ALL fenced, 40 acres broken, house, stables, tree range and wood, \$10 acre; \$300 cash, balance arranged. Also half, 110 acres broken, \$20 acre; \$500 cash. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, FIVE MILES from town; ample water; frame buildings; 50 acres hay land, balance arable. Price \$2,200, terms. Equipment if wanted. W. J. Stewart, Russell, Man. 7-2

SOUTHERN WILAMETTE VALLEY—ETERNAL springtime. Offers health, comfort, prosperity. Maps, listings, free. Johnston, Farmer-Realtor, Cottagegrove, Oregon. 6-5

EXCELLENT UNIMPROVED LAND NEAR Winnipeg. Wonderful opportunities. Easy terms. J. J. Swanson & Co. Ltd., 600 Paris Building, Winnipeg.

SELLING—S.E. 1/4 18-48-4, WEST 4 MER., \$1,000, half cash. R. Timmons, Carnduff, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS IN CHOICE district. Oil found. Consult Phineas Priest, Gilbert Plains, Man. 6-5

SMALL AND LARGE FARMS FOR SALE. Terms to suit buyer. Manitoba Lands Company, 502 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SECTION, 70 acres under cultivation; partly fenced. For particulars, apply W. Bond, Beaver Lodge, Alta. 7-3

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WE WILL BUY YOUR FARM IF PRICE IS right. Dominion Colonization Association, 445 Main St., Winnipeg. 5-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 5-5

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 27-5

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LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS SEED CORN Southern Manitoba, North Dakota grown N.W. Dent, No. 1, \$5.50; North Dakota grown Genu, No. 1, \$5.75. Also Minnesota No. 23, a very early Dent-Genu-Rustler White Dent. No. 1 White Blossom sweet clover, per pound, 10c.; No. 2, 8c.; bags free in 500-pound lots, less quantity 20c. each for clover. Corn in best grade white cotton bags, 45c. 200 bushels Argentine flax, good clean seed, no grade received yet. Car load potatoes for sale. C. A. Morrison, Deloraine, Man.

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REGISTERED FOURTH GENERATION MAR-quis wheat, control sample 66-2058, germination 98 in 12 days, \$1.50 bushel. Renfrew wheat, control sample 66-2059, germination 95 in 12 days, \$3.00 a bushel. Mathias Lang, Earle P.O., Alta. 5-5

CROWN FLAX, REGISTERED, GRADE EXTRA No. 1, excellent sample, guaranteed free from mustard, \$3.00 per bushel, bags included. Freight paid on lots of five bushels or more. P. F. Breit, Kenney, Man. 9-3

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MINDUM AND KUBANKA WHEAT—HIGHEST yielding type of Amber Durum. Saved Deloraine district from ruin; 30 to 50 per acre; sells higher than Marquis in all grades. Pays big dividends to get high-class seed. Write for information on Mindum, Kubanka, Argentine flax, Arctic sweet clover and Common White Blossom sweet clover. Sample 10c. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

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GARNET WHEAT, CLEANED, SACKED, \$2.00, immediate shipment. Money or marked cheque. Ernest Atkinson, Beadle, Sask.

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GARNET WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED AND tested, cleaned and sacked, \$2.25, f.o.b. Redvers. A. Vandenborre, Frys, Sask. 6-3

GARNET WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, \$2.50 bushel. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 5-3

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Victory Special offerings of
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SELLING—VICTORY OATS, EXTRA No. 1, second generation, eligible for registration, seed inspection certificate No. W2861, germination 98%, \$1.00 per bushel; sacks 20 cents; three bushels per sack. Jas. R. McLean, Reston, Man. 8-2

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700 BUSHELS BANNER SEED OATS, CROP 1925, germination 97, certificate 55-3554. Price 65 cents. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 8-2

SEED OATS—2,500 BUSHELS VICTORY, 1,300 bushels Banner. Charles Oscar Bedson, Fenner, Alta. 5-5

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SELLING—TREBI BARLEY, GOVERNMENT tested, re-cleaned to No. 1, germination 93%. Price 90c., bags extra. Fred Small, Lydall, Man.

TWO-ROW BARLEY FOR SEED, VERY CLEAN. Write to A. Cote, Fisher Branch, Man.

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FOR SALE—PRIZE GEHU CORN, GOVERN-ment test 100% germination. Price \$6.00 bushel. R. F. Brewin, Purple Springs, Alta.

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FINE PEAS FOR SALE—EXCELLENT SEED. Chicago International winners in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926; yield, acre, 1926, 35 bushels. Can supply single bushel or car lot. Club orders a specialty. J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Alta. 2-4

SELLING—FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN FIELD peas, germination 98%, \$2.75 per bushel; sacks 10c. Miller and Clemons, Rockyford, Alta. 3-4

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SEED FLAX, CLEANED, NO MUSTARD, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Ingram Lawson, Miami, Man. 5-4

NOVELTY FLAX, GOVERNMENT TEST 95%, certificate 50-1423, \$2.65 bushel, sacked, f.o.b. station. W. C. Finnie, Homewood, Man. 8-2

CROWN FLAX, CLEANED, GROWN ON breaking, government test 94%, \$2.25 bushel, sacks extra. G. Oliphant, D'Arcy, Sask. 8-5

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, NO MUSTARD, germination 94%, \$2.00; bags, 20c. S. H. McLachlan, Bagot, Man.

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HAY FOR 1928

NUMBER ONE WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED
Field inspected, sacked and sealed under Dominion Seed branch supervision, certificate No. 58-2008.
\$10 per hundred weight. Sample 10 cents.
J. W. PARAMOR, WOODLANDS, MAN.

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ALFALFA will make you money if the right seed is used. Why plant Eastern or Southern seed of inferior hardiness when you can purchase ALBERTA GROWN GRIMM of known hardiness direct from the growers for less money?
GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASS'N.
BROOKS, ALBERTA

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SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, scarified, government tested, grade 1, free from noxious weeds, \$10.00 per 100 pounds, bags included; 10c. per sample. Ernest Bouchard, Elie, Man.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED and scarified, government grade No. 1, 92% germination, shipped in strong seamless bags, \$12 100, bags included. G. H. Colborn, Dellisle, Sask. 8-2

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FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, SACKED, hardy No. 1, of Peace River origin, at nine dollars per 100. Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie, Alta. 6-6

TIMOTHY, GRADE ONE, GERMINATION test 90, 11c. pound; grade No. 1 purity, 9c. per pound; no noxious seeds. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR sale, grade one, certificate number 56-7135, 90 cents pound, sacked. Jas. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 8-5

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weed seeds, hardy No. 1 of Peace River origin, at nine dollars per 100. Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie, Alta.

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WESTERN RYE GRASS FOR SALE, No. 1, government tested, seven cents. J. H. Elmer, Carnduff, Sask.

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, government tested, ten cents per sack free. A. D. Kennedy, Eden, Man.

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED nine cents per pound. J. L. Dinmore, Calgary, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, Sc.; germination 98, certificate No. 56-6344. James Howell, Roland, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT tested, cleaned and bagged, six cents pound. A. Turner, Invermay, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, 10c. per pound, bagged. M. Madge, Virden, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, eight cents pound, sacked. Robert Myers, Belmont, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, germination 98%, 7c. pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, ALDO sweet clover, at \$10 per 100 pounds. Green Hill Nursery, Dalesboro, Sask.

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SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 7c POUND bagged. A. McPherson, Waseca, Sask.

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5 Wild Grape, vines two years old, or Virginia Creepers.
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24 Mixed Gladioli.
12 Mixed Perennial Flower Plants.
15 Packets named Spencer Sweet Peas.
15 Packets Vegetable Seeds. Your choice.
21 Packets different flower seeds. Our choice.
100 Caragana six inch plants.
150 Cuttings, Russian Willow or Poplar.
12 Everbearing Strawberries or Raspberries or Sandcherries.
40 June bearing Strawberries, Dr. Burrell or Easy-picker.
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Peony Roots, pink, white, red, 50 cents each. Dahlias, 25 cents each. 10 named Gladioli bulbs 50 cents. Write for our price list.

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STRAWBERRIES, JUNE BEARING, \$2.50 100. Rhubarb roots, strawberry, \$3.00 25. Red currant black currants, winter colons, \$2.00 25. Gooseberry roots, \$3.00 dozen. Willow and poplar cuttings, 75c. 100. Caragana cuttings, \$2.00 50. Virginia creepers, 10c. Horseradish, \$2.00 50. Postpaid. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

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FOR SALE—STRAWBERRIES, PROGRESSIVE everbearing, strong, healthy plants, grows anywhere fully on prairies. Plant now and pick berries from summer. Price \$2.50 per 100. Wheelock, Langley, B.C.

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Rumely, \$600; 15-27 Case, \$475; 15-30 Hart-Parr,
\$475; Little Giant, \$300; Waterloo, \$175; Huber,
\$200; Hinder, \$375; Cletrac, \$350; Titan, \$175;
75 H.P. Sawyer-Massey steam, \$400; 75 Waterloo
steam, \$1,200; steel separators, 24-38, Rumely,
\$1,000; 28-30, Rumely, \$1,200; 28-48 Red River,
\$1,200; 36-in. Red River, \$1,200; 40-62 Case, \$800;
28-48 Case, \$500; 22-36 Case, \$700; Woodstock
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\$600; 24-in. Gleaser, \$500; 28-48 Rumely, \$700;
22-in. Lister, \$175; 12-ft. Massey cultivator, \$100.
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30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR ENGINE; ONE
Russel grader; eight dump wagons. All good condition. 8,000-dollar roadwork contract assigned to buyer \$1,500 cash, balance terms. Write Gusa, 240 5th Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask. 7-3

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36-58 steel frame separator; eight-bottom Cock-shutt breaker and stubble plows; and 12-inch feed grinder; bunk house, tanks, trucks. All for \$1,700 cash. E. Knudtson, Donalda, Alta. 8-3

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SELLING—20-40 CASE ENGINE, 32-56 SEPA-
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FOR SALE—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE,
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
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[Continued on next page]

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

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BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 6-12

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FORT ROUGE BICYCLE STORE, WINNIPEG. 6-12

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While searching for a new means of taxation to meet the enormous deficit Winston Churchill discovered a law which was passed in Queen Elizabeth's day, and never rescinded, decreeing that every person in England must eat fish on Wednesday of each week. If a man did not wish to eat fish, and many did not, he could get an abstention license for £20. Many paid for the license and Queen Elizabeth found the law a clever ruse to obtain money for the navy. The law still holds good and everyone who does not eat fish on Wednesday, says Churchill, technically owes the government £20.

Hither and Yon

Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., stirred up a hornet's nest by addressing a letter on the Chinese situation to all the school teachers of her constituency with the request that it be read to the scholars. The letter is not at all complimentary to Britain's record in her dealings with the Chinese, mentioning particularly the opium wars and the desecration of Chinese burial places by British railway builders. Premier Ferguson, in a public statement, strongly deprecated the letter but held that the department of education could do nothing about it. He hinted, however, that local school boards could interdict the reading of the letter and some of them have acted on his suggestion.

Meanwhile the editorial pages of considerable section of the Ontario press have been furnished with a topic and some of the comments have been almost hot enough to melt the type. The matter was also aired in parliament when the redoubtable Dr. Edwards of Frontenac attacked the letter as being un-British. The Ontario Federation of Teachers had planned to have Miss Macphail address their convention but she has now been advised that it will be unnecessary for her to prepare the address. Meantime Miss Macphail is striking back vigorously, in whatever direction her letter is attacked.

Government Control in N.B.

New Brunswick is the latest province to abandon prohibition for a policy of liquor sale in government stores. This leaves Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as the only provinces now remaining on the prohibition list. New Brunswick has patterned her liquor policy largely after that of Ontario. A commission of three members will have power to provide government stores where they see fit, and make regulations and administer the act. One of the features of the New Brunswick liquor legislation is that it makes the party who offers to buy liquor illegally equally guilty with the party who offers it for sale.

No plebiscite was held on the new legislation. Premier Baxter produced the act in the legislature and in spite of the opposition of a group of his followers who favored a referendum the question succeeded in carrying through. The act which it superceded provided for sale through government vendors from whom liquor could only legitimately be secured on a doctor's prescription.

Filibustering

In the closing hours of the Manitoba legislature, the labor members staged a filibuster. The government had planned to have prorogation take place at 10 o'clock Friday morning, but the proposal of the One-day's-rest-in-seven-days bill didn't suit the labor men and the filibustered until four o'clock on Saturday morning. The members then went home and had a few hours' sleep. Prorogation was accomplished 24 hours later than had been intended. Filibustering is a method of obstructing legislation or, as in the Manitoba case, the prorogation of the house, by keeping on talking.

One of the most famous filibusters in Canadian history, occurred in Ontario in 1913, when the Liberal party filibustered on the Borden government proposal for a grant to Great Britain for naval purposes. The result was the adoption of the closure rule by which a government can, with a majority vote, bring a question to a vote of the house and break a filibuster. In Washington, they have a similar rule which they call the cloture. Filibuster is a Spanish word for freebooter and means adventurers who carry on illegal warfare for their own ends. As used in political parlance it admirably expresses, under certain conditions, the attempt of one set of politicians for the actions of another.

Northern Farmers

The Guide recently received an interesting letter from a subscriber at Fort Vermilion, Alberta, in which

asked for information regarding the Alberta Wheat Pool. There are, he says, 35 farmers in the district and this year they expect to have a surplus of wheat over local requirements to ship out. Fort Vermilion is about as far north of Edmonton as Edmonton is north of the international boundary. The leading farmer of the district is Sheridan Lawrence, who has lived in the country for 40 years and whose achievements in that far north were the basis of an article that appeared a year or so ago in *The Guide*. Last June, Mr. Lawrence brought out 45 hogs and sold them through the U.L.G. on the Edmonton stock yards. He farms in township 106 which, at six miles to the township, means over 600 miles from the boundary. Agricultural Canada reaches its greatest width in Alberta. Mr. Lawrence and his neighbors are the furthest north real farmers in the Dominion. There are a few men growing hay, poultry products and a few hogs and cattle around Dawson City in the Yukon, for local consumption, but the Fort Vermilion country is a real farming district, as sure of a crop as any section of the prairies.

Ontario's H.B.R.

Ontario is going to have a Hudson Bay Railway of her own. The Timiskaming and Northern Ontario, owned by the province, which connects Toronto with Cochrane on the G.T.P., is to be extended north to a point called Pine Stump near the mouth of the Abitibi river. Shortly after he was returned to power in 1923, Premier Ferguson canoed down the Abitibi to James Bay and returned by aeroplane. On the trip he was accompanied by Canon Cody, the well known Toronto divine, in case anything should happen. His object, it was said at the time, was to make a personal reconnaissance of the territory.

Nothing much has been heard of the extension of the T. and N.O. northward since, until recently when it was announced that construction would commence immediately. At Coral there are valuable water powers. In the country north of the transcontinental,

there are said to be substantial iron deposits and pulp and paper developments are expected in the neighborhood. From Coral a line may be run westward to tap valuable china clay deposits and some deposits of lignite coal that have been found. There will be no sea port. James Bay is for the most part a slightly submerged mud flat and is altogether too shallow for navigation for many miles from its southern shore.

Tides of Fundy

The tides of the Bay of Fundy were used for power purposes by the Acadian pioneers away back in the days of the French regime. While putting up dykes to reclaim land from the incoming tides, one of them conceived the idea of using the inward and outward flow of water to furnish power for a flour mill. As far as is known this was the first water power development on the American continent. The power of Fundy's tides would, if it could be harnessed, furnish a tremendous amount of energy. In some places the tide reaches a height of 40 feet or more.

One large project, on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, is now under way. At the upper end of the Basin of Minas there is a place where a tidal power plant is an engineering possibility. The famous reversible falls of the St. John river will eventually, perhaps soon, be made to flow through turbines. The last session of the New Brunswick legislature sanctioned a 100,000 horse power development on the Petitediac. At Digby, Nova Scotia, the tidal waters rush in and out twice a day through the narrow channel of Digby Gut and some day they will be put to work. When the Acadian Pioneer ran the tides of Fundy through his little undershot water wheel he started something that isn't finished yet.

Why is a Bluenose?

The correspondence column of the *Toronto Globe* is carrying a discussion of the origin of the appellation, Bluenose, as applied to natives of the maritime provinces. Some claim that it originated as a result of the natural hue assumed by the human proboscis when exposed to the raw northeast winds which sweep down from the regions of Newfoundland and Labrador at certain seasons of the year. A more generally accepted theory, is that the term was derived from a variety of potatoes called the Bluenose, which was in early times widely grown in the maritimes. The files of an old newspaper, published in 1832, contained a poem entitled, *The Bluenose*, which described the origin of the term as springing from New England. In those days a flourishing trade with the New England States was conducted by the maritime schooners in Bluenose potatoes, and the name stuck to those who supplied them.

Grand Falls

Quebec had some hopes of saving Grand Falls, the most valuable water power involved in the Labrador award, but her hopes have been dashed by a closer perusal of the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which leaves no doubt that Grand Falls goes to Newfoundland. Grand Falls is 302 feet high and is one of the most wonderful cataracts in the world. Its potential energy is greater than the developed power of Niagara.

Canada's Hinterland

In the April 15 issue of *The Guide* appeared a short article, entitled, *The Friendly Eskimo*. This article was a condensation of a contribution by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, to *Mentor*, a New York periodical. Stefansson has done more than any other man to dispel the notion that Canada's hinterland is a barren and forbidding waste of rock and ice of little potential value. It will yet prove its worth, not only as a source of mineral wealth and furs but also of food resources.

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Alberta Gov'ts New Horse

The Alberta Department of Agriculture have just purchased from Messrs. Haggerty and Black, of Belle Plaine, Sask., the prize-winning Clydesdale stallion, *Emigrants Masterpiece*, one of the best young stallions on this continent. This colt has not only been a successful prize winner at the International Show in Chicago, Regina and elsewhere, but both his sire and dam have won championship honors in strong competition. His sire is the celebrated *Arnprior Emigrant*, winner of championship twice at Toronto Royal Winter Fair, also at Brandon and elsewhere.

The dam of *Emigrants Masterpiece* was the sensational filly, *Ascot Craigie*, winner of championship over all ages when a yearling at Calgary. She was sired by the well known *Craigie Masterpiece*, owned by the Alberta government.

Individually, *Emigrants Masterpiece* ranks high. He is brown in color with white markings, very thick and massive, but withal of excellent quality and very perfectly made all over. The price paid is a high one and much is naturally expected from the stud use of such a superior animal, and of such choice breeding lines. Ben Finlayson, of Brandon, has the honor of breeding this fine horse.

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Knowitall's Mosquito Allurer and Exterminator

The mosquito pest has been taking much of the joy out of Shaggy Acres, Mr. Knowitall's joy farm in the municipality of Gopher Pocket. A careful survey showed a mosquito population of 3,748 to the square yard. It is a well authenticated scientific fact that mosquitos breed only in standing water, a theory which remains unshaken in spite of the observation that they flourish in the driest years in the driest sections, even in places where the most careful search has failed to reveal the presence of standing, walking, running or hop-skip-and-jumping water within 100 miles. The well known remedy of spraying standing water with oil has naturally failed, where there is no standing water to spray. Mr. Knowitall's remedy, however, makes the presence of water unnecessary. A husky hobo, whose long exposure to mosquito attacks has made him feel uncomfortable unless they are pasturing upon him, is used as a bait. When the mosquito cloud assumes proper dimensions, he adjusts the gas mask and turns on the gas. By this device it has been found that the mosquito population of Shaggy Acres can be reduced to 2,476 per square yard, a notable triumph of science over nature.

SCREENINGS

The haughty Englishman was endeavoring to impress the importance of his family upon his guide in the Scottish Highlands.

"My ancestors," he exclaimed, with a theatrical gesture, "have had the right to bear arms for the last three hundred years."

"Hoot, mon," cried the Scot, "my ancestors have had the right to bare legs for the last two thousand years."

Husband (impatiently): "Is it possible, my dear, that you can not keep those children quiet for a moment?"

Wife (soothingly): "Now, John, don't be harsh with the poor little innocent things. It is natural for them to be full of spirit, and they're doing the best they can."

"Husband: "Well, if I could have a moment's peace, I would sit down and write that check you've been bothering for."

Wife (sternly): "Children, go upstairs at once! And if I hear another word from you tonight, I'll punish you severely."

A tourist in Scotland came to a wide ferry. It was stormy, and the wind was constantly increasing. The Scottish ferryman agreed to take the tourist across, but told him to wait until he had first taken a cow across.

When he had finally started across with the traveller, the latter became curious.

"Will you tell me why you took the

cow across and made me wait?" he asked.

"Weell, now," exclaimed the ferryman, "you see the coo wur valuable, and I feared the wind wud increase so the boat might upset on the second trip!"

Teacher—"Who can give me a sentence using the word 'Avaunt'?"

Little Abie—"Avaunt what avaunt when avaunt it."

Work faithfully for eight hours a day and

Don't worry.

Then, in time, you may

Become the Boss, and

Work twelve hours a day

And have ALL the d— worry!

This is evidently the season for Scotch stories. Did you hear this one: "A Scotchman, off on a business trip, called back to his wife and child waving from the window. 'Good-by, all and dinna forget to tak' little Donald's glasses off when he is na looking at anything.'"

Pat was taking his first flight in an aeroplane. The pilot was taking him over New York City. When they were up about 3,000 feet the plane suddenly went into a nose dive. "Ha, ha," laughed the pilot, shouting to Pat. I'll bet 50 per cent. of the people down there thought we were falling."

"Sure," admitted Pat, "and I'll bet 50 per cent. of the people up here thought so too."

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"For about two years before taking Tanlac, I suffered from indigestion, gas and cramping sensation. I was very nervous, easily tired and could not get restful sleep. I became almost a shadow of my former self.

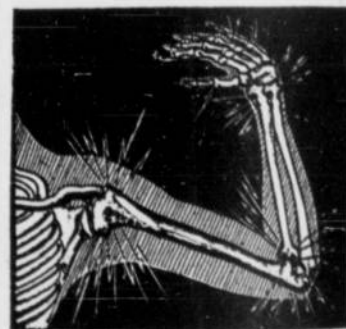
"I doctored a great deal without relief, then tried Tanlac. Now my appetite is wonderful. I eat anything and have actually put on 33 pounds in weight. The stomach pains have disappeared, I sleep well and enjoy the best of health. I am sure it will prove a boon to others and I gladly recommend Tanlac."

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